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HEAVY DEFEAT OF BOLSHEVIST ARMY IN TZARITSIN AREA

General Wrangel Successfully
Repulses Attack of Bolshevist
Forces and Captures Over
90,000 Prisoners and 11 Guns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The War Office announces that the Russian army under General Wrangel has been engaged during the last week in a stubborn and successful defense of Tzaritsin against the Bolshevist forces, who attacked the city on three sides. The main attack delivered from the north was supported by an armed militia and lasted three days. The Bolshevist army was finally repulsed and over 90,000 prisoners, besides 11 guns and over 100 machine guns, were captured.

With reference to reports of fighting between General Petlura and General Denikin's troops at Kiev, it is now stated that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the advance of military operations and a continued prosecution of operations against the Bolshevists.

Bolsheviki Admit Reverse

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—A Moscow wireless message yesterday admits that the Bolsheviki have retired 15 miles north of Tzaritsin but claims that the Bolshevist cavalry entered the city on the Turkestan front.

Successes Claimed by Bolsheviki

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—A Moscow wireless message states that the region of Akhtubinsk and Orsk, remainder of Admiral Kolchak's army, full equipment, baggage and hospital has surrendered. During the past week the Bolsheviki have captured the capture of 45,000 men in an area.

Attack by General Denikin's Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Russian Press Bureau states that the capture of Kiev by General Denikin's troops, cavalry from General Wrangel's volunteers approached the city and were met by the Ukrainian army. The volunteers, it is alleged, attacked and a battle became inevitable.

Soviet Peace Offer Is Accepted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—A Moscow wireless message states that the Russian Government has accepted the peace proposal of the Lithuanian Government to begin peace negotiations. A later proposal has been made to the Lithuanian and Lithuanian governments.

Kolchak Delegates in Lithuania

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—A Moscow wireless message states that the Lithuanian Government has requested the permission of the Lithuanian Government to raise troops against the Bolsheviki. Permission was not refused but the delegates were asked to leave Lithuania.

Results of Evacuation Forecast

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—An interview with the proposed evacuation of north Russia, General Tschalkovsky, head of the Russian Government, gave his opinion that through Petrograd was the way the Allies could evacuate Russia with honor, and prophesied terrible results in that area if the evacuation of British troops from Archangel and Murmansk was actually carried out.

Military move which Mr. Tschalkovsky proposes would be carried out in cooperation with General Judentich

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—A Moscow wireless message states that the Russian commander at Baku has asked the Azerbaijan Government to send British staff in process of evacuation and will leave Baku in a few days.

Urged for Military Union

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—A German message from Mitau states that the Lithuanian Premier, Mr. Ullman, is at a banquet in honor of representatives of the Baltic states.

who are conferring at Riga, said that the first object of the conference must be the establishment of a military union followed by a political and economic agreement. The military agreement must be directed not only against the Bolsheviki but also other enemies. The Lithuanian envoy, Mr. Schlupus, said that a joint struggle must be directed against bolshevism and the German domination of violence.

Estonia Willing to Continue Fight
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—The Estonian representative at Helsingfors states that Mr. Tschitcher-in's proposal for negotiations has been neither accepted nor refused. The Estonians want peace but if Estonia's independence is endangered, she will fight on to a finish. In any case she will not conclude peace before consulting with Finland and the Allies.

Seat of Peace Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—A Helsingfors message states that Mr. Tschitcher-in has informed the Estonian Government that peace negotiations will be conducted at the village of Mojiro near the Pskov-Reval railway.

Poles Said to Be Checked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—A German wireless message states that the Lithuanians report the Polish advance in the districts of Seiny and Lazdy has been arrested. The Polish attempt to occupy the Dukshy-Kalkuhnen Railway line to prevent a Lithuanian advance on Dvinsk has failed. The railway remains securely in the hands of the Lithuanians, who continue their struggle against the Bolsheviki in the suburbs of Dvinsk.

German Fliers Join Russians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The Freiheit states that a flying detachment of 426 went over to the Russian counter-revolutionaries a few days ago with its entire matériel. The detachment remains in communication with Germany, whence it receives valuable army stores. Twelve men of the detachment came to Berlin on Wednesday commissioned to take aeroplanes to Courland, and three aeroplanes are at the Adlerhof aerodrome today, ready to start, while further machines will follow shortly. The Freiheit also points out that supplies for Von Der Goltz' army still continue to be sent, despite the government's apparent prohibition.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE

Premier of Great Britain Declares
Through a National Publication,
The Future, That the Old
World Must Come to an End

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Premier has addressed a message to the people of Great Britain through the medium of The Future, a national publication issued by Mr. Lloyd George's authority which will be distributed free throughout the country on Monday. The message reads: "Millions of gallant young men have fought for the new world. Hundreds of thousands died to establish it. If we fail to honor the promise given them, we dishonor ourselves. 'What does the new world mean? What was the old world like? It was a world where toll for myriads of honest workers, men and women, purchased nothing better than squalor, penury, anxiety, wretchedness; a world scarred by slums, disfigured by sweating, where unemployment, through the vicissitudes of industry, brought despair to multitudes of humble homes; a world where, side by side with want there was waste of the inexhaustible riches of the earth, partly through ignorance and want of forethought, partly through entrenched selfishness. 'If we renew the lease of that world, we shall betray the heroic dead. We shall be guilty of the basest perfidy that ever blackened a people's fame. Nay, we shall store up retribution for ourselves and our children. 'The old world must and will come to an end. No effort can shore it up much longer. If there be any who feel inclined to maintain it, let them beware lest it fall upon them and overwhelm them and their households in ruin. 'It should be the sublime duty of all, without thought of partisanship, to help in the building up of the new world, where labor shall have its just reward and indolence alone shall suffer want."

GERMAN-FINISH ASSOCIATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BRESLAU, Germany (Friday)—A German-Finnish Association has been formed here with the object of facilitating the emigration of Germans to Finland, particularly engineers and agriculturists. The association is making arrangements to open an office in Helsingfors and the first party of emigrants will leave next spring.

MORE DETAILS OF SINN FEIN RAIDS

Searches Carried Out Throughout
Ireland—In Dublin Police Re-
move Documents—No Re-
ports of Discovery of Arms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—Further details of the action of the authorities against Sinn Fein show raids and searches to have been carried out yesterday throughout Ireland. In Dublin not only were the Sinn Fein headquarters raided by the armed forces of the police and detectives but the houses of Count Plunkett, J. McGrath, W. Cosgrave, M. Staines, and Alderman T. Kelly were searched. After spending nearly two hours inside Sinn Fein headquarters, the police removed in lorries all documents and literature, including every copy of the Dunne-Walsh report, all affidavits of alleged victims of "British atrocities," all correspondence regarding the establishment of trade relations between Ireland and America, letters from shipping firms and documents relating to the floating of a Sinn Fein loan.

In Belfast Sinn Fein headquarters were raided by the military and police and also a number of private houses in Belfast, Londonderry, Lisburn, Enniskillen and other centers. At Larne, the police made concerted calls upon Miss Ada McNeill, cousin of Ronald McNeill, M. P., and a well-known Sinn Feiner; upon Mrs. Parry, cousin of Sir Roger Casement, and upon Captain White. The police at Drogheda raided a house which is regarded as the local headquarters of the Sinn Fein organization, while extensive raids were made upon Sinn Fein clubs and the houses of prominent Sinn Feiners in Waterford, Kilkenny, Cork, Donegal, Sligo, and Skibbereen. So far no reliable reports have been received of any discovery of arms, or useful literature.

Police Officer Shot

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—While raids on Sinn Fein have been marked by little resistance on the whole, Dublin is stirred by the shooting of Detective Daniel Hoey, a member of the political division of the police who took part in the raid on Sinn Fein headquarters on Friday and is well known as a member of the escort of the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary. Mr. Hoey was shot in the dark by a number of men quite near the police headquarters, but no arrests have yet been made in connection with the incident. Viscount French in a message of sympathy brands this "a cowardly and cruel murder of a fearless officer who has characterized himself by faithful and loyal service to his country."

Sinn Fein Tipperary Club Raided

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
TIPPERARY, Ireland (Saturday)—A party of 50 soldiers raided the Sinn Fein Tipperary Club here today and remained in the building for about half an hour.

FIRST ORDER UNDER PROFITEERING ACT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Another step in getting the anti-profiteering machinery under way was the issuing of the first order under the Profiteering Act yesterday by the president of the Board of Trade. Under this order the cost of all articles of wearing apparel, also mending and finishing material, household utensils and requisites, furniture and building material, besides a long list of foodstuffs, is to be the subject of immediate inquiry.

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PLANS FOR SHAH'S VISIT TO PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Friday)—The young Shah, Ahmed Kadjjar, has arrived at Geneva where he will remain a week. He will soon visit Paris, which is new to him. Various ceremonies have been arranged in his honor, and he is expected to stay some time and to see the devastated region. Ahmed Kadjjar has reigned 10 years, the insurrection at Teheran in July, 1909, having caused his father, Mouzaffer Eddin, to abdicate in favor of his son.

MR. HOOVER SEES FALL IN PRICES

Former Food Administrator, Re-
turning to the United States,
Advocates Ratification of the
Peace Treaty as First Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The greatest task of the United States at present is ratification of the peace treaty, since the outstanding need of the world is peace, for Europe cannot reorganize her industries until peace is established, according to Herbert C. Hoover, who returned to this city on Saturday from Europe on the Aquitania. Mr. Hoover, who has been in the government service ever since the war began, acting in turn as chief of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the United States Food Administration and the American Relief Commission in Europe, announced that he was returning to civil life, retaining only the chairmanship of the American Relief Administration's European children's fund.

Mr. Hoover spoke emphatically of the need for peace in all European countries, but especially in the newly independent ones, such as Poland, where order has been restored but where agriculture and other industries cannot be rehabilitated until it is possible to get the necessary implements and raw materials. It was necessary throughout Europe to help restore normal economic relations, he said, and he estimated that the United States must provide about one-half of Europe's food supplies.

MR. HENDERSON ON THE WIDNES ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Arthur Henderson when interviewed on the Widnes election, stated that his victory was an emphatic condemnation of the Coalition Government's policy and of the cynical political compromise upon which that government rested.

LABOR WON THE WIDNES SEAT, SAID MR. HENDERSON, BECAUSE IT PUT FORWARD A PROGRAM WHICH WOULD PUT AN END TO REACTIONARY ADVENTURES ABROAD AND PROFLIGATE EXPENDITURE AT HOME, A POLICY THAT WOULD LEAD TO THE REORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY, INCREASED PRODUCTION AND A LESSENING OF UNREST AMONG WORKERS. HE REGARDED THE RESULT AS MOST IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT STRENGTHENED THE HANDS OF THOSE WORKING-CLASS LEADERS WHO DESIRED TO RESTORE THE CONFIDENCE OF THE WORKERS IN CONSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY.

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FINAL SESSION OF GLASGOW CONGRESS

Resolution Adopted Calling for
Self-Determination in Ireland
—Plea Is Made for the
Maintenance of Free Speech

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Sunday)—What is likely to become a historic conference of the Trades Union Congress ended at Glasgow on Saturday. When the congress assembled, there was still a considerable amount of business to be dispatched before the delegates dispersed. The interest of the day, however, centered in the important debate on Ireland. The question was introduced by J. H. Thomas, who moved a resolution viewing with alarm the grave situation in Ireland, where every demand of the people for freedom was met by military rule and reaffirming the congress' belief that the only solution was self-determination. The resolution called upon the government to substitute military rule by self-determination as the real means to Irish emancipation and expressed profound sympathy with the Irish in their hours of repression.

Ireland, Mr. Thomas said, today was literally an armed camp. Every one who visited Ireland dreaded the possibility of grave developments. The situation in Ireland had completely changed from what it was four years ago when John Redmond made his magnificent and heroic appeal. That piece of statesmanship was not accepted, with the inevitable consequence that the Irish people did not believe the British public ever had any intention of according justice to the country. When the congress remembered how many of their young men freely offered their lives for the integrity of small nationalities, surely it was a reflection upon them that Ireland was being governed by the military and not by common sense or justice. He believed that unless the Irish question was settled it would inevitably lead to strained relations with other countries and certainly their attitude toward Ireland would not be understood in America. Unless a solution was found quickly a terrible collision was inevitable.

Robert Smillie, seconding, drew attention, particularly of those who continued to believe in the efficiency of the parliamentary machine, to the fact that the country had some years ago declared its opinion on Home Rule by way of the ballot box. By a decisive vote, the measure passed the House of Commons and was placed on the statute book, where, however, it still remained inoperative, while Ireland was kept down by the guns and bayonets of British soldiers.

Supposing the same thing happened to the trade union movement, would they, Mr. Smillie asked, have any alternative but the use of the industrial machine to bring the government to its senses? Not only had the government deceived Ireland but it had tricked the British electorate. Mr. Smillie maintained that the Irish people had been deliberately divided on the religious question, in order to make it impossible for them to organize thoroughly on the industrial side, consequently northern Ireland, which was bitterly opposed to Home Rule, had been sweated, cursed and killed by the capitalist class. He did not want Ireland forced into revolution, Ireland was not in need of financial support, but of a determined protest against the government ruling Ireland by force rather than by love and common sense.

Mr. F. Lowe, representing the ships' painters of Manchester, said if it were possible for the congress to take into consideration the failure to withdraw troops from Russia, surely it was possible for them to take a direct action to see that Ireland was freed from enslavement. The congress dealt with was one demanding the maintenance of free speech, while the United Garment Workers protested against the arrest and deportation of alien trade union officials on the plea of their alleged connection with the Bolsheviki, and it was decided that a deputation should wait on the Home Secretary on the subject. A resolution was also passed indorsing the action of the Consumers Council in pressing on the Food Controller the necessity for continuing the control of food prices, and a parliamentary committee was instructed to interview the government on the subject at the earliest possible moment.

REPLY TO LIMBURG PROTEST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Saturday)—The Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs has issued a statement in reply to a letter of protest from the Dutch Government against the Belgian note to the Dutch military headquarters concerning the Dutch Limburg incident, in which officers of the allied nations who were attending a horse show at Lanaker in Belgium Limburg were prevented from entering Holland by the Dutch authorities at Maestricht.

BOURGEOIS PARTIES UNITE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—All the bourgeois parties at Budapest have united on a liberal democratic basis under the presidency of Martin Lavassy for the purpose of the formation of an anti-clerical bloc.

PROGRAM OF BALTIC STATES CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—A conference of statesmen of the Baltic states has opened in Mitau, a German wireless message states. The program of the conference includes the question of a political combination of these states, settlement of the lines to be followed in determining their frontiers, the civil rights of the states taking part, the prospective military convention for the war with respect to unity of action and finally an economic convention to deal with united traffic and supply services.

ENFORCEMENT ACT'S REMEDIES AMPLE

Measure About to Come From
Committee of United States
Congress Is Said to Provide
All Necessary Legal Weapons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is considered probable that the Prohibition Enforcement Bill will be reported this week from the joint committee which has had it in conference. The few changes made in conference will not be in the direction of weakening the bill.

A primary requirement will be to obtain the necessary funds to carry out enforcement. A Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, has asked for \$300,000 a month for the purpose, and the Internal Revenue Commissioner will need as much more. It will require thousands of agents, it is estimated, to carry out the temporary law. The burden of detecting violations of the law by the makers and sellers of liquor is placed upon the Bureau of Internal Revenue, although the duty of prosecuting the violators rests with the Department of Justice.

When the law went into effect on July 1, the Attorney-General was obliged to use a part of the \$1,600,000 which Congress had allowed him for investigations, for enforcing this law. He told the House Committee on Appropriations that in doing this he was crippling other branches of investigation, for which the money had been appropriated. While it has been estimated that it will take from \$300,000 to \$3,500,000 to enforce the law, no large lump sum will be appropriated at first. Authority will be given for the expenditure, to be made up later in the deficiency bills.

Some trouble in enforcing the law has developed in certain southern states, where moonshining has always been indulged in, but that is not widespread. In large cities, especially in New York, the high-class hotels have shown a disposition to obey the law. The lower class of restaurant, the greater the trouble to stop the selling of liquor.

When the Bureau of Internal Revenue obtains the necessary number of men, it will be able to make more systematic efforts to stop the illegal liquor traffic. The prohibition supporters believe also that as soon as the good effect of prohibition begins to manifest themselves more fully, there will be a moral support for the enforcement of the law that will be an effective aid to the legal activities.

SESSION OF ITALIAN CROWN PROPERTY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The King of Italy, in a letter to the president of the Italian Parliament regarding the session of crown property for national purposes, expresses the desire that a portion of the property hitherto held by the Crown should revert to the State, and that a part of the crown property, from which a revenue is derived, should be ceded to the national organization for fighting men.

The letter proposes that the art treasures should be collected in a place, the use of which has hitherto been enjoyed by the Crown, but which could now be handed over to the administration of antiquities and fine arts. His Majesty proposes that the civil list should be reduced to 3,000,000 lire, which will be taken from the royal purse.

ECONOMY CAMPAIGN IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, has received a letter from the Premier with reference to the economy campaign now being pursued in the government departments.

"We are driven to economize ruthlessly in every direction," states the letter, which requests the First Lord to explain to the loyal men and women who have rendered such great services to the country that if their services are now dispensed with it does not mean any lack of gratitude on the part of the Empire for what they have accomplished.

DANCE OPEN FOR TRAFFIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
VIENNA, Austria (Sunday)—Admiral Troubridge has informed Mr. Zerdik that the Danube is now open for mercantile traffic.

SPECULATION RIFE ON NEXT CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Officers of United States Fleet
Have Some Misgivings Over
the Question of Successor to
Admiral Benson, Who Retires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Admiral Benson, the present Chief of Naval Operations of the United States, will be placed on the retired list on Sept. 25. Who will be his successor is a question the naval officers are now asking, with great concern and some misgivings.

The Chief of Naval Operations occupies a position in the United States Navy almost identical with that occupied by the First Sea Lord of the British Navy, and by the chiefs of staff of other navies and of all the considerable armies. It is the most important position in the navy, and therefore the one demanding the highest order of knowledge, ability and character. For the reason that custom requires that the Secretary of the Navy be a civilian, it is essential that his principal adviser be a man possessing in the highest degree those qualifications which the Secretary as a civilian must necessarily lack. The Secretary, as a representative of the President, wields autocratic power over the navy in every matter great or small. He can send any ship or fleet to any part of the world, order any officer to any duty commensurate with his rank, and decide any question of discipline, or engineering, or international law, or tactics, or strategy, as he thinks best. From his decisions there is no appeal, except to the President; and to his orders the most absolute obedience is required.

Need of Special Ability

As naval matters are related in the most intimate possible way to the first line of defense of the Nation, and therefore to the safety of the Nation, it would seem desirable to select a man for the position of Secretary of the Navy who has shown ability of some kind, especially of the kind needed to make an efficient Secretary of the Navy. As the fact that such desirability exists, however, has never been recognized, but has on the contrary been virtually denied by nominating and confirming men apparently destitute of the special ability required, it is clear that that ability must be brought to bear in some other way on the handling of the navy—or else the navy will be handled without the special ability required.

It may not be clear to civilians that special ability is required to handle the navy. In order to explain fully why special ability is needed, a large book would be required; but possibly it is sufficient to point out that, in order to become a commissioned line officer of even the lowest rank, a four years' course at the naval academy is exacted; that for every promotion after graduating, an active professional experience is required, and proof of professional fitness by passing rigid examination is demanded; that the qualifications are not only intellectual but physical and moral; and that, in the course of his career, a line officer has to perform successfully the duties of seaman, gunnery officer, navigator, engineer, electrician, international lawyer, diplomatist, tactician and strategist.

Chief Adviser to Secretary

Naturally, in ability to perform such duties or even to understand the sciences and arts which underlie them, the Secretary of the Navy cannot be an adept. Yet he has to give decisions and issue orders continually, which must be based on a clear intellectual grasp of them. As this understanding cannot exist in the Secretary himself, it must be supplied by his advisers. Of these, the principal is the Chief of Naval Operations.

The first requisite therefore in an efficient Chief of Naval Operations is knowledge. The amount of knowledge needed is so great that no man in the world possesses it. The best we can do therefore is to get a Chief of Naval Operations whose knowledge of naval matters is greater than that of any other officer.

But knowledge as a mere possession imparts only a condition of thought; it imparts no ability to act with energy, or good judgment, or even honest purpose.

Added therefore to great knowledge, an efficient Chief of Naval Operations must have other qualities. Obviously, these qualities must be such as the great naval strategists have shown, especially ability to make correct and quick decisions, and energy to put them into effect. For the reason, however, that the Chief of Naval Operations is powerless, save as an adviser to the Secretary, it is necessary that he have another ability in addition—the ability to persuade, and sometimes to force, the Secretary to do what the naval situation may demand.

Persuasiveness Required

This is obviously the most important part of his duties; for no matter how fine a strategist he may be, no matter how clearly he may see that the navy should follow a certain line of effort, or refrain from following it, all his ability, knowledge and skill will be of no avail, if he cannot persuade or force the Secretary to act as he advises.

the advice of their legal, advisers; but it is not intended at all, because they are not intended to.

Another fact brings us face to face with another fact, which is, that the man has sometimes lain mainly with his adviser himself, who has at heart a more anxious to keep on good terms with his chief than to bring him a proper course of conduct. This does not mean that the adviser has been especially weak-kneed or obsequious, but merely that the human mind is not wholly perfect, and that a man is prone to consult his own interests, and not to "quarrel with his adviser and his chief."

Imagination Another Need

Furthermore, to all the qualifications here suggested another must be added, that is often overlooked—imagination. For no matter how great a knowledge a man may have, without how energetic and forceful an imagination, he will surely fail as a leader of Naval Operations unless he possesses an imagination that can, to a considerable degree, forecast the future. No war in the last century has been like its predecessor; and the rapid changes that our present civilization causes, each war has become more and more a new war. For this reason, the man who looks the most ahead, especially in naval matters, and forecasts most correctly what will happen (other things being equal) is the best. "No imagination, no great general," says the proverb. "This is a quality of commanders of armies, but not of commanders of navies," because navies use many kinds of mechanism than armies, and change changes so rapidly as armies, and nothing else possesses the possibilities for the man of imagination.

Imagination in the Navy

It is devoutly to be hoped therefore that Secretary Daniels will nominate the best available man for the next Chief of Naval Operations. It is devoutly to be hoped also that the Senate Naval Committee will also that it also possesses some responsibility when it confirms or rejects to confirm a nomination of this post. Naturally, the Senate committee may feel some hesitancy about deciding on the relative professional abilities of officers; but only its members should feel no anxiety about showing their interest in the matter, and making proper decisions. It is telling no secret to say that the officers of our navy were surprised and far from pleased when Mr. Benson was made Chief of Naval Operations, and that they have become reconciled to his selection. In their opinion, there were no officers better qualified for the post, but the officers of the navy were not consulted, and they feel that the selection was other than professional in great weight.

Mr. Benson is about to retire, and he is anxious but not hopeful. He points out that most of the fine officers in the navy have been given to the Southern Democrats, and they see reason to expect a different course of action now. To them, the most important part of the situation is that there is a certain officer who (in his opinion) stands head and shoulders above every other in fitness for the position of Chief of Naval Operations, but who, they declare, has been assigned to it, for the reason that he is not persona grata in certain places.

FINDINGS OF ALLIED MILITARY COMMISSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—A detailed account of the findings of the allied military commission has returned from Upper Silesia, that the commission regards the responsibility of the national Polish government from that side of the frontier, the outbreak of disturbances as has been substantiated, and concludes that the Poles should arrange the return of all volunteers conscripted to Upper Silesia, the closing of the railway bureaux in the Posen district, the cessation of frontier disturbances, the calming of the press, the stoppage of all promotions of the army organization.

The commission's view the Poles should quietly await the occupation of Upper Silesia by foreign troops in the column of the peace treaty. The proposals to the German Government include a general amnesty for persons not guilty of crimes against the common law and permission for the return of all fugitives. The Imperial Government, the announcement states, has assented in principle to the commission's proposals.

AN OIL CONCERN FORMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. EDINBURGH, Scotland (Saturday)—A result of the negotiations between the Northern Oil Companies and the Anglo-Peruvian Company, a new company called the Scottish Oil, Limited, with a capital of £4,000,000, has been registered in Scotland this morning.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The German Government and the Netherlands Railway Company have agreed to transport through Holland the German prisoners of war in batches of 3000.

GERMAN-RUSSIAN TREATY DISCLOSED

Contents of Secret Agreement Reached in 1887 Now Published in German Paper—Protocol Supplements Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The German-Russian Mutual Safeguard Treaty of 1887, the contents of which were only briefly mentioned once in a note of the original of which Prince Bismarck published in the Hamburger Nachrichten of Oct. 14, 1896, has now been published in full in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Sept. 12. The treaty is dated June 18, 1887, and as an inseparable part of it there was a secret supplementary protocol also signed in Berlin. The treaty, which was for three years, was signed by Count Paul Schuvaloff and Count Herbert Bismarck, then State Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The signatories bind themselves to benevolent neutrality in case either power becomes involved in war with a third great power, but this stipulation did not apply to war against France or Austria, in case such a war was brought about by an attack of one of the contracting parties. Germany recognized the historically acquired rights of Russia to the Balkan Peninsula and especially the legitimacy of her predominant and decided influence in Bulgaria and East Rumania.

The two courts recognized the "European and mutually binding character of the principle of the closing of the straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles" and pledged themselves to guard that Turkey should not make any exceptions to this rule in favor of any government whatever. The secret supplementary treaty pledges Germany to assist Russia to reestablish in Bulgaria an orderly and regular government; and Germany furthermore promises benevolent neutrality and moral and diplomatic support to any measures which Russia might consider necessary in order to retain the key to its Empire in its own hands in case Russia should be brought by necessity to undertake the task of defending the entrance to the Black Sea.

Shorter Day in Mines Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The committee set up to investigate the problem of the reduction of working hours in the mines has passed a resolution requesting the German Government to approach the governments of other countries with a proposal for the introduction of a six-hour working day in the mines by international legislation.

Government's Attitude to Be Debated. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The Lokal-Anzeiger states that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly has been summoned to meet on Tuesday, when it is expected that the government's attitude toward the entente's new note will be debated.

German Town Fined 1500 Marks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COLOGNE, Germany (Friday)—British soldiers have been killed at Langenfeld in the course of fresh trouble which has occurred between the Germans and the British occupation troops. The town has been fined 1500 marks and two German youths were tried by court-martial. One was acquitted and the other is now awaiting the pronouncement of sentence by the court.

Commission to Arrive in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The entente commission arrives at Berlin tomorrow to confer with German plenipotentiaries regarding matters arising out of the provisions of the peace treaty. The commission does not include any American representatives.

Report on Euskirchen Mob Attack

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—Regarding the recent report from Cologne purporting to describe a mob attack by Germans on British troops at Euskirchen, where an explosion occurred on Aug. 1, the War Office announces that neither the explosion nor the trial of Kupper, a German workman mentioned in the report as the leader of the attacking party, had any relation to any disturbance. The explosion was found by the court of inquiry to be accidental, and Kupper was executed for killing a British non-commissioned officer, and the three events were in no way connected.

Denmark and Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—A White Book has been issued containing documents relating to discussions in 1906 and 1907 between Captain Lütken, representing the then Danish Premier and Minister of Defence, M. I. C. Christensen, who is now leader of one of the opposition parties, and General von Moltke, then chief of the German General Staff, regarding Denmark's position in case of war.

The official accounts of the conversations show that General von Moltke considered a formal military convention too dangerous and nothing came of the discussions beyond frank explanation of the respective attitudes of the two parties. General von Moltke demanded better preparations on the part of Denmark against a possible attack by Great Britain and threatened that if Denmark took the

RAILROAD PLANS UNDER CRITICISM

Labor Strongly Opposes Cummins Bill, While Senator Lenroot, With Solution of His Own, Is Equally Hostile to Plumb Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Criticism of the Cummins Railroad Bill, which has been considered by many persons the most hopeful method of solving the railroad difficulty, is becoming more pronounced. Labor organizations which were already pledged to the Plumb plan are stating, through their spokesmen, that they will have none of the Cummins bill; and Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who has a plan of his own, looking to a permanent arrangement for the roads rather than an effort to meet a temporary emergency, comes out flatly in a statement issued by the Citizens National Rail-

ALLIED NOTE ON AUSTRIAN QUESTION

Demand Made That Germany Draw Up Declaration Declaring Invalid Provisions of Constitution Contradicting Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—A note dated Sept. 11 dealing with Germany's relations to the Austrian Republic has been handed to the German representative at Versailles. Recalling Germany's reply to the first allied note on the subject, the communication demands that the German Government draw up the declaration made in its reply of Sept. 5, in the form of a diplomatic note to be signed by the plenipotentiary of the German Government in the presence of representatives of the principal allied and associated powers and to be ratified by the German legislative authorities within two weeks of the peace treaty coming into force.

When signed, the diplomatic note will declare all the provisions of the German Constitution, which contradict the peace treaty, to be invalid and that therefore paragraph 2 of Article 61 of the Constitution is invalid and the admission of the Austrian representatives to the German Council of the Empire can only take place if the League of Nations consents to a corresponding modification of the international position of Austria.

Treaty and the Interests of Italy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Friday)—Louis Luzzatti, leader of the majority party in the Chamber of Deputies and reporter of the parliamentary commission which has examined the Treaty of Versailles, announces that the commission in recommending ratification of the treaty is confiding to the government the duty of maintaining, in the execution of the treaty, interpretations recognizing the legitimate interests of Italy and the sincere desire for peace between nations, with participation in the indemnity corresponding to Italy's sacrifices.

Documents to Be Published

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The Vossische Zeitung understands that the German Government has now instructed Prof. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Count Montgelas and Professor Schücking to prepare for publication the documents in connection with the diplomatic antecedents of the war, making full use of the material collected by Charles Kautsky and his wife.

Protest From Muhammadans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. SALONIKA, Greece (Sunday)—The Muhammadan communities of western Thrace have addressed to the Peace Conference an energetic note protesting against the Bulgarian domination over that region. The signatories declare that if the conference decides to maintain the Bulgarian domination, the Muhammadans will leave the country.

Plebiscite for Teschen District

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Friday)—The Supreme Council, basing its decision on the conclusions of the interallied commission, which was presided over by Jules Cambon, has settled the Teschen question. The commission advised against dividing the Teschen Duchy between Poland and Czechoslovakia and agreed unanimously on the idea of a plebiscite. The Czechoslovak and Polish delegates when consulted consented to the proposal and the council sanctioned the idea.

Protest From Montenegrin Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Roper Parkington, Consul-General for Montenegro, has been officially informed that the government of King Nicholas has addressed a protest to the Peace Conference and the governments of the great powers against what is claimed to be the exclusion of Montenegro from among the allied and associated powers who have signed the peace with Austria.

A. J. Balfour Leaves Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Friday)—A. J. Balfour left Paris for Scotland yesterday, after having attended a meeting of the Supreme Council. Tomasso Tittori left Paris last evening for Rome.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington.
Irvine L. Lenroot
United States Senator from Wisconsin

roads League, against both the Plumb plan and the Cummins plan. In reference to the Sims bill, commonly known as embodying the Plumb plan, Mr. Lenroot calls it "a bill to further increase the cost of living."

Plumb Plan Criticized

"No comparison can be made between the Plumb plan and the bill introduced by myself, which was drafted in collaboration with Nathaniel L. Amster, railroad reorganizer, after months of careful study," he said. "The Plumb plan provides for the operation of our railroads primarily in the interests of the railroads, while my bill provides for operation in the interests of the public, with absolute security for the investor and a fair deal to employees."

"The Plumb plan also provides for the creation of a board empowered to direct the Government of the United States to build railroads wherever the board may determine, and the public treasury must supply all the money the board may demand."

Senator Lenroot's criticism of the Cummins bill is that it is impractical and harmful to security owners. It might be denominated a bill to shelve temporarily the troubles of the railroads, but to increase them ultimately, he holds.

"One of the absolutely essential provisions in any legislation calculated to solve the railroad problem permanently must be encouragement of efficiency in operation," he contends. "In my opinion the Cummins bill fails to do this. The Cummins plan is to have the government take away everything in excess of what the rate-making authority determines is a fair return, and thus there is no incentive to efficiency after a fair return is made."

Interest of Employees

"Moreover, the Cummins bill provides that 50 per cent of the excess is to be used for the benefit of employees. Only a small part, if any, of this will be paid to employees and they would not, under such an arrangement, have the same incentive as if their share was paid directly to them."

"Security owners would not be benefited by the plan, but would be injured. The Cummins bill provides for a fair return on the value of a group of roads as a whole, and anything received by a particular road in excess of that fair return is to be taken away. Senator Cummins has stated on the floor of the Senate that this plan would provide an inadequate income for some roads and would drive them into bankruptcy."

"Then there is the question of rates. We cannot have reasonable rates without efficiency, and I do not think that efficiency is possible under the Cummins plan. The bill provides for a measure of competition. It is difficult to see how the benefits of real competition can be obtained unless the rates are so low as not to permit of a fair return without the highest efficiency, and in that case the roads would not have and would not secure the necessary credit for the expansion and the growth of the country. Necessary and essential credit cannot be secured by the railroads unless there is a sufficient guarantee with reasonable rates."

Purpose of Lenroot Bill

"Congress never will consent to a guarantee while the management remains in the old form. Therefore a government guarantee of income cannot and should not be added to the Cummins bill, but without it, I do not believe that the bill can solve the problem or save the railroad business from disaster. The bill I have introduced does not purport to take care of the immediate situation, but offers a permanent solution which would

take some time to put in full operation. Our bill is supplemental, in a way, to the Esch-Pomerene measure. I believe that the roads should be turned back to their owners under government aid for two or three years until a plan like the one embodied in my bill can be made operative. Something must be done to keep the roads from bankruptcy until we can finally dispose of the problem."

The latest criticism of the Cummins bill from the Labor standpoint is put out by the Plumb Plan League attacking the provision making strikes illegal. The Labor leaders have never for an instant agreed that they would waive their right to enforce their demands by striking when they deemed it necessary. The recent postponement in compliance with the President's request was made with the distinct reservation that they had the right to strike.

Complaint of Labor

Regarding the provision in the Cummins bill affecting this right, the statement is made: "This provision not only would make it illegal to strike with intent to hinder interstate commerce, but also would make it illegal to enter into any combination or agreement which does hinder interstate commerce. Intent would not have to be proven in the courts. Thus the provision is ironclad, for any strike on the railroads, of however small proportions, would unquestionably hinder interstate commerce."

"If this provision were enacted into law, it would impose upon railway Labor two unsupportable conditions, namely compulsory arbitration and economic servitude. Such a serious and fundamental proposal opens up the whole question of the relations of Labor to the State and to the employer, and precipitates every issue in the industrial situation. To advance it in Congress at this time in the face of an economic crisis and when Congress is refusing the legitimate request of railway Labor for a full consideration of its own proposals is a step calculated only further to increase the difficulties that confront the Nation. What would be left a workingman under the provisions of the Cummins bill?"

"The final clause of the provision that nothing herein shall deny an individual the right to quit his employment is an empty promise. If one or two men quit work under any excuse it could be held they were interfering with interstate commerce. The provision simply means that under it men in railroad employ would no longer be free to quit their jobs; they would work in economic servitude, subject to the conditions imposed by the adjustment boards; or, if two or more of them quit, they would be criminals and the police and the troops, the courts and the jails, can be used against them."

The statement is signed by representatives of the 14 organizations comprising the organized railway employees of America, headed by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

SUCCESSFUL TRIP OF AIRSHIP R-33

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PULHAM, England (Friday)—The British airship, R-33, arrived last night at 6:20 p. m. having been obliged to abandon the contemplated flight to Paris. In 21 hours the airship crossed over Lowestoft, North Foreland, where H. M. S. Revenge was spoken by flashlight, Ostend, which was reached in 7 hours. The Hague, where the R-33 was sighted, Amsterdam where greetings were exchanged with the exhibition authorities by two vessels, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Lille and the battlefields, returning via Nieuport.

The curtailing of the cruise was apparently due to the large amount of water ballast being discharged during the night, making it difficult to effect a landing at Paris.

Air Navigation Convention Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Air Ministry announces that an international convention relating to air navigation was formally approved subject to minor reservations by the supreme council of the Peace Conference at St. Germain on Sept. 10. The document, though very comprehensive, was agreed upon in 11 weeks. The signatories to what may be regarded as a charter for civil service aviation throughout the world are the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Greece, Portugal, Rumania, and Serbia.

Italian Society Enters Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Italian Aeronautical Society has entered a protest against the disqualification of the Italian seaplane at the Bournemouth aeroplane race. The Italian pilot was disqualified because he was not seen by the Swanage mark boat, while the pilot maintains he saw the mark boat at each circuit, but the seaplane may have been obscured by mist. The matter will come before the International Aeronautical Federation in October.

Aerodrome Site Selected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ST. RAPHAEL, France (Saturday)—The French Government has selected the site of an aerodrome here for passenger and postal services, and the importance of the town which is already a station of the British aerial line from London to Bombay, is growing.

SENATE URGED TO RATIFY TREATY

Statement Signed by Prominent Men of Two Parties From Forty States Asking Immediate Action Sent to Every Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The treaty of peace with Germany, including the League of Nations covenant, will be called up for formal consideration in the United States Senate today. As soon as the Senate convenes, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, will move that the treaty be laid before the Senate and ask that it be made the business until finally disposed of.

There will be no effort on the part of the opponents or the supporters of the Versailles document to force an immediate vote on any of the questions in issue. With so many unknown factors and especially on the question of textual amendments neither the Administration forces nor the adherents of the program adopted by the Committee on Foreign Relations are sufficiently sure of their strength to risk a roll call on a major issue.

With the calling up of the treaty the United States Senate becomes the center of the arena of world politics. The decisions of the Senate on committee amendments will be watched with as much interest in London, Paris, Berlin and Tokyo as they will be in Washington. It is probable, however, that several weeks of general speech-making and maneuvering for position will intervene before the actual voting begins.

President's Program

The Administration forces will doubtless postpone voting until President Wilson is back in Washington to take charge of the fight and report on what he found to be the actual sentiment of the people in the states which he has visited. It is expected that the President on his return will issue an appeal to the country on the lines advocated by him on his tour.

In the meantime the only certainty is that the President's program for unqualified ratification cannot be put through. It is equally certain that his bid for a separate resolution embodying the reservations to the League covenant comes far short of the mark, from the standpoint of his opponents. On the matter of reservations the only question to be decided is the extent to which the committee reservation on Article 10 guaranteeing the territorial integrity of states, members of the league, is to be modified, if at all.

While the situation in the Senate has not been appreciably altered by the President's appeal to the country, several recent developments have tended to strengthen him in the eyes of the country. Three different groups, who cannot raise the banner of Americanism, have aligned themselves against him on the treaty and the league issue. These are the professional Irish agitators, those German-Americans who are still pro-Ger-

man and the array of Bolsheviks who take their inspiration from Lenin. That these elements are active was brought home particularly in the hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations where, in two instances at least, an attempt was made, through the most flagrant breaches of faith, to make a case against the American delegation at Paris. It is known that many Republicans on the Foreign Relations Committee regard the methods of such elements as highly contemptible.

Ratification Urged

The Senate was called upon yesterday to bring about the ratification of the treaty "without amendment and without delay" in a statement sent to every member and signed by 250 prominent Republicans and Democrats. Every day of delay in ratifying the treaty, the petition says, puts the world in "imminent peril of a new war."

The signers represented no less than 40 states and included such well known public men as William Howard Taft, former President; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; George W. Wickersham, Attorney-General in the last Republican Administration; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The statement urging speedy ratification says in part:

"Standing at a distance from the conflict in the Senate Chamber, we plead for immediate ratification. Our land requires it. A state of nervous strain, tension and unrest exists, manifesting itself in disturbances, which in some cases have no self-evident connection with the war, but which are in fact its aftermath. The world is put in imminent peril of new wars by the lapse of each day."

Peril Seen in Further Delay

"We beseech the Senate to give the land peace and certainty by a ratification which will not keep us longer in the shadows of the possible wars, but give the whole world the light of peace. Reservations in the nature of clarifications in the meaning of the treaty, not inconsistent with its terms, will not require the re-opening of the negotiations with Germany and with our associates in the war, which we all and each united to win."

"Even the amendment, for which most can be said, the provision in regard to Shantung, will secure nothing which cannot be gained if China, backed by the powerful advocacy of the United States, addresses itself to the machinery for righting international wrongs and meeting just claims created by the league between nations. China after 80 years of oppressive treaties and despoiled rights, by which all the great powers have profited directly or indirectly, has for the first time, in this covenant and treaty, the means and method to secure justice and the removal of the oppressive economic interference of stronger nations whose citizens are within her gates, protected by a long succession of international agreements. Moreover it should be remembered that the clause regarding Shantung was made upon the statement by Japan that she will return the territory to China and, therefore, upon that condition; compliance with which promise the league can require."



PARIS FASHIONS

The return from Paris of our special representatives who attended the Fashion Openings of the Haute Couture signalizes the greatest collection of Parisian style-successes this shop has ever imported. All the great maisons and premieres have contributed, as have also the petites maisons who display a rising talent for designing.

There is need for much discrimination in the selection of Paris modes, as not every model evolved in Paris is suited to the American figure or temperament. For this reason our representatives collaborate with many of the Paris Premieres and create special types that are held exclusive with this shop.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 35th STREET, NEW YORK



THE WINDOW
of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window,
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Towards its meeting with the sea,
Down the river, flowing free
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Veterans in New Zealand

With their worn flag catching the breeze, the veterans of the Eighteenth century Irish stood by the statue of Queen Victoria in Albert Park, Auckland, New Zealand, on July 4. Each year Auckland honors the remnant of the thousand officers and men who landed on her shore on July 4, 1863, at the height of the Maori War. Many of them had just been through the Boer Crimean campaign, but they went gallantly and gladly from their ship to the Waikato battle ground and played a magnificent part in the conflict which was menacing New Zealand's existence as a colony.

Wireless in Borneo

Borneo, which ranks as the third largest island in the world, obtained wireless service during the war. The story of the installation is very well worth the telling, not only because it is part of the world's record in industrial achievement at this dramatic time but also because of the unusual variety of the local labor employed. Jacques Boyer, who tells the story in *The Wireless World*, says that the Rajah of Sarawak had recognized the necessity of a wireless establishment in his dominions even before the war. The submarine pirates only strengthened his resolve and accelerated its accomplishment. The capital, was chosen as the site of one and the principal station. Others were to be erected at Kuching, at Sibuan, and at Simunjan. The population is mostly Chinese, Malay labor—untrained—was used for the erection of the masts at Kuching, Meri, Sibuan, and Simunjan. The Dyaks, who have a great reputation for work in the jungle, cleared the ground for the sites. The Tamil executed the ballastings and the Chinese erected the buildings of stone and wood. The four stations were erected between May, 1914, and June, 1917, by the Comandante General de Radiotelegraphie, and, considering both the general conditions and local difficulties, it was undoubtedly an achievement.

Swimming Monkeys

Do monkeys swim? The Zoological gardens in London offer an instantaneous proof that they do. Since the armistice, the zoo purchased nearly a hundred Indian macaque monkeys, and there is a small pond for their special inclosure. There are always above it, flexible branches lean over it, and a log floats upon it. Sometimes a monkey overbalances, and then there is a wild splashing. Sometimes a rash adventurer on an overhanging branch is plunged into the water by the sudden arrival of a friend. Sometimes a number of them are pushed off the swings and fall into the water. Some of the victims scramble out at once, but others swim, kicking out boldly with their legs, apparently, however, using their arms like a quadruped rather than in the fashion of the human breast stroke. One or two swim round and round in full enjoyment. It has long been known that monkeys, contrary to the prevailing belief, have an aversion for the water, but take delight in it. Naturalists, however, are clinging to the contrary belief, but the macaque monkey at the zoo ought to convince the most sceptical among men.

Visitors From Afar

The arrival in the United States of a group of Filipino native women, to learn something of the complexities and, possibly, of the disadvantages of modern civilization, stirs the imagination. Such events, singularly enough, are needed to make one-half of the world feel the other half's presence. In this instance, Americans are brought to know how loath are the islanders to adopt the usages of their cultured brethren. Be that as it may, with all their aversion to busy bustle and their voiced disapproval to the dress styles in vogue, they know how to dance, do these Filipino women—and that puts them in a line with the "regulars" to some extent, anyway.

The Amerongen Clock

The news comes from Amerongen that the Kaiser will probably be asked to leave that retreat if only to get away from the Amerongen church clock. For the Amerongen clock is to be the most aggravating clock in Europe; twice in sixty minutes it strikes the hour, and there is no way, says a correspondent, by which the Kaiser can tell whether the clock is announcing the actual time or practicing

half an hour in advance. Unlike the clock of the Rotterdam Stock Exchange, the Amerongen clock does nothing at all to differentiate between the hour and half-hour; the Rotterdam clock, it appears, plays a kind of time before striking, a short tune when it strikes twelve at half past eleven and a longer tune when it strikes twelve at noon. To the Amerongen clock has the former Kaiser listened in his bed at night, and so has the correspondent. Very likely Kaiser as well as correspondent has been many times awakened by the clock loudly proclaiming hour or half-hour, but leaving the matter in doubt till it struck again 30 minutes later. The Kaiser, however, has not publicly criticized the clock, perhaps he has expressed an opinion to his assistant at the wood pile while they were busy at their sawing.

Tracing a Storm on a Movie Map

An interested audience at the Sorbonne in Paris, watched the other day a storm sweeping over the face of Europe, and admitted that a new use had been found for the cinematograph, whose results in the study of the weather cannot yet be estimated. In the technical terms of the meteorologist, what the spectators really saw was a low pressure area arising, expanding and moving over an enormous map, for the cinematograph apparatus, filming one weather map after another, had succeeded in making a movie in which the changes recorded on each map followed one another in succession and the low pressure area moved visibly on the motion picture screen. The new adaptation of the motion picture apparatus was evolved by the meteorologist, Mr. Garrigou-Lagrange, to solve the difficulty which had been experienced in trying to reach conclusions about atmospheric conditions by comparing a number of weather maps; he tried first the expedient of combining many such maps in a book whose leaves when exposed rapidly showed the weather changes in motion, and then carried his idea further by having the maps filmed and shown by a specially constructed cinematograph. The new mechanism for the study of the air comes pat with the development of aerial navigation in which an increasing knowledge of the circulation of the atmosphere must necessarily be an important factor.

Food Riots in Italy

"As fire in a field of stubble," the food rioting which occurred early in July in Lombardy and Tuscany was described by an Italian editorial writer; "as fire spent in one place and flaming up in another, far away." How the blaze took hold at Milan, reminding everybody of the pillaging of the bakeries recounted in Manzoni's novel, "I Promessi Sposi," was brought to the world's notice in the course of news distribution last summer. But how a tiny spark blew into the estate of Enrico Caruso, the tenor, at Florence, was not generally known until recently. Interviewed that artist recently, upon his arrival in New York by an Italian liner, Milan is no longer under the dominion of the Spanish Crown, as it was in November, 1628, "the second year of the scarcity," when Manzoni's hero, Don Rinaldo, saw the pavement under San Dionigi's Column littered with loaves of bread; nor is Florence any more under the tyranny of princes and parties; but both cities evidently have a populace today, just as in other times, which stops at threshold of neither shop nor villa when it starts out to find the wherefore of the high cost of living, and to seek relief from the consequences of war.

A LIBERIAN LEADER SPEAKS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The President-elect of Liberia, Charles Dunbar Burgess King, looks like an American Negro college professor. It is surprising to learn that he was educated wholly in Liberia, so like an American is he, and yet one should not be surprised to find the American stamp on all Liberians, for it was a little group of American Negroes who made their way along the west coast of Africa 60 years ago and planted civilization among the tribes of their black brothers. "There are 2,500,000 inhabitants in Liberia," said Mr. King, "but only 40,000 are civilized. Of these, half are sprung from the Americans who have settled in Liberia. We are endeavoring to extend civilization, but it is slow with so small a nucleus. We should like help and would welcome colored settlers from the United States. Our natural resources are ample, and the government gives each settler 10 acres of good land. I would not lure anyone through misrepresentation, however. There has been too much of that. Anyone who comes to Liberia will have to work. It is pioneer work, and therefore hard, but there are satisfactory returns if one is willing to work. A colored man from the United States will feel at home in Liberia, too, for he will hear no language but English and that of the native tribes and our government is modeled on that of the United States. The colored man, however, does not seem anxious to leave this country."

Mr. King is asking the United States to extend credit to the amount of \$5,000,000 to Liberia, and, if he is successful, he will employ an agricultural expert, an educational expert, a financial adviser, and some one to help develop industries in Liberia. Mr. King speaks with pride of Liberia's having ranged herself with the Allies in the war against Germany. The capital of this small republic was attacked, and many of her citizens who were in the Kameruns were thrust into houses and burned because they would not fight for the Germans. Mr. King has been in Paris at the Peace Conference presenting a claim for reparations.

DISENTANGLING THE ABBOTS' WAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

From the Abbey of Buckfastleigh, across the moors to Tavistock, there runs an ancient way. On a modern road map the words, "The Abbots' Way," are traced, and its course is further marked by a dotted line, a joy forever to the pedestrian, alluring in its suggestion of "no thoroughfare" to anything of wheels. Following the wavering line on the map a vision of comfortable friar is conjured up, joggling along the road to Buckfastleigh, mounted on caparisoned mule and caroling forth light-heartedly as the morning mists trail their skirts back over the encircling hills. Over hill and dale it goes, a road lipped by mere moorland, wide and windswept, and rude stone cross or tall menhir alone break its monotony, while wind in the waving grass whippers of an olden time when the road was awake with the traffic of other days. Thus the vision. Perhaps modern map-makers have slavishly copied the dotted lines of their predecessors, the old track meanwhile becoming obliterated, but our quest of the road and its partial discovery will always wake memories full of elusive charm.

Cultivated land stretches for miles around Tavistock, and the Abbots' Way has long ceased to be even a memory, so we make for Sheep's Tor and the lake which is a reservoir for Plymouth near the southwestern fringe of Dartmoor. A mattress on the floor of a garret is luxury to three sleepy wanderers seeking in vain for lodging through the long summer evening, and finding it here at last where Narrator Foul lies snugly beneath the edge of the moor. The house is already full of Plymouth folk, but the kind farmer's wife will bear no further wandering in search of a home.

Directions the following morning as to the whereabouts of the Abbots' Way are vague, to say the least of it; what should we want with a forgotten road that nobody uses? But chart and compass help to set us in the right direction, and we pick our way amid the ruinous slag-heaps of a deserted mine or quarry and climb slowly upward to the mist-covered moor above.

The Road Discovered

Ah! here is the Abbots' Way at last, leading off dimly white to the mist, its further twinings hidden in engaging mystery behind that diaphanous moist curtain. Presently, however, persistent darts of sunlight pierce the yielding whiteness, and, discomfited, the mists curl up and slowly disappear. All the moor lies cool, sweet and dew-washed in the early sunshine, as if smiling at her conquest by the lord of the day. The Abbots' Way, no longer elusive, leads on through the heathery stillness—and all goes merrily. It seems a well-worn enough road and sure and steadfast, as if to belie those dotted lines with their suggestion of uncertainty. Soon, however, the track grows fainter, watery ruts look deep with blue reflections from above, and the Way wears the remote and grass-grown look of old roads fallen into desuetude.

Down to a little stream we go, and past a deserted cot all overgrown with tangled weeds and ivy. Just here the Abbots' Way crosses the stream by a shallow ford, divides in two, the more decided track taking a sudden turn back along the opposite bank, suspicious in a well-behaved road whose one aim and object should be to lead straight across the moors to Buckfastleigh. The fainter track appears to be the right road as we follow it.

Nothing so far have we seen of the "antiquities" for which the moor is famous—nothing except what looks like a tall menhir on a hillside, and if our road keeps its present trend, we should pass close enough to determine its character. But alas! in a little while our road unaccountably comes to an end. No reason given; it just seems to get tired suddenly and disappear. Nothing daunted, we plow across intervening moor and green morass to where perchance it may lead to give us a lead once more.

Nothing breaks the stillness but the soft wet brush of heather against a skirt, or the squeal of a shoe in a patch of bog. We skirt the head of a valley birthplace of one of the many Dartmoor rivers. The fascination there is in tracing a river to its source finds little satisfaction on the moors, and disappointment awaits anyone who tries to seek out the true beginning of a Dartmoor stream. Here a golden trickle, there moisture seeping through a boggy patch, or again a tiny gurgling spring, little threads that fall into a chain of amber pools, making at last some semblance of a river. Thus are the beginnings of Dart and Plym, and many other streams that have their source in the great spongy bed of the moor.

The Compass a Land Friend

Still no road; and we plow on again, a trifle discouraged, for the hours have crept slowly by and we are lost for the time being on this wide, rolling sameness. Down there in a valley are hut circles, strange remnants of a bygone race. Still unable to pick up the road, we make our way down to them, but not much guidance can be expected here, for these stones are silent and mysterious relics of a remote past and little likely to be chosen as a caravanserai, even when the Abbots' Way was young. Hut circles and stone circles are as round as if drawn with a compass—and those long lines of parallel upright stones known as "avenues" are a marvel of straightness.

A little later we definitely give up the quest of the road and begin to long for a change from the seemingly endless stretch of rolling moor. A little granite compass bought long ago in a

Cornish fishing village proves a true friend, and constant reference to it keeps us from bending gradually round as travelers do in the dark, or when, as now, there is a sameness in the surrounding landscape. Heather varied by morass or peaty bog—the going is heavy with no path, not even a sheep-track to guide our footsteps among them; still we press on, enjoying the silence and sweet scent of the bog-myrtle pressed beneath our feet, trusting the little compass to lead us safely to civilization. Slowly we top the crest of a moorland wave, more than usually high. Then a shout made the silence shuddering back into the hills, and behold! far below is a happy valley, vivid green of grass and trees running up to meet the serene edge of moorland, and a river taking. Somewhat relieved we sit down to rest and recover, and after brief calculation the map reveals our whereabouts.

A few miles down the valley there is a town, with attractions in the way of food and shelter. Two or three miles above where we are sitting, the Abbots' Way crosses this very stream. Faintly, elusive road. Shades of abbot and friar, are you laughing at me when I leave you to your Way of Dreams?

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 917)

Reply to Judge Works

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have before me your issue of July 22 with the third part of a letter by Mr. J. D. Works, on the subject of the League of Nations. The paper has only just reached me here in Holland, and when this letter reaches you the matter will be somewhat out of date. I feel, however, that Mr. Works' letter should not be allowed to go unchallenged. I have, unfortunately, passed on the editions of *The Christian Science Monitor* with the two previous installments of the letter, but I remember the sense sufficiently to feel that there exists in the whole series a certain amount of self-contradiction.

In his letter, Mr. Works gives the impression of continually swaying between genuine internationalism and rabid though good American nationalism. I think it was in Part I that he made statements to the effect that Americans should not agree to the covenant, as it curtailed the sovereignty of the United States, etc. He appeared to ignore the fact that the very purpose of the league, in its present admitted state of imperfection, is to curtail the power of each member of the league of being able to make war. His assumption that the whole league was a gigantic war trust, subtly schemed by the allied powers so as to secure the very powerful support of the United States in all their evil designs for world domination by means of war, is very unfair; and surely untrue.

That he does impute these designs to at least one of those nations, is seen from this sentence: "It will not be long if this scheme is consummated, until two nations, and finally one, will rule the seas, and dominate the world." He is, of course, excluding in his thought, and rightly, his own country from such designs.

Why cannot Mr. Works believe that the majority of the statesmen who met at the Peace Conference actually had an earnest desire to arrive at a solution of the enormous problem, and that they were fully acquainted with history, and the four years of horror that had just passed, and wished to save the world from a repetition at all costs? It may be a matter of disappointment that perfection was not attained, but it surely should not be a reason for discrediting everything that was accomplished.

Mr. Works says, "True internationalism is a dream of the future." Is not any step toward it all the more to be welcomed, therefore?

He further on says, "We are about to surrender the honor and independence of our country and the liberties of our people for a hopeless pretense that, by so doing, we will insure the peace of the world and serve the good of humanity. It is a delusion and a snare, the offspring of European diplomacy and American ambition and love of power." Never in all the history of the world were the evil passions that make for war so strong and all-pervading, so widespread and overpowering, as now. A question comes to my mind, at the same time as I remember to have seen a certain little picture reprinted, let me say, several times, in your paper (I refer to a map with black patches), whether Mr. Works is not one of those people actually helping to fan those passions into flame, and whether that is why he does not wish to see the United States' actions hampered. Of course, the answer to my question, I know, is in the negative.

The enormous mass of abuse and criticism which has been hurled at the results of the conference at Paris in England first and then America, reminds one that it is always easier to destroy than it is to construct. (Signed) R. G. MANN, The Hague, Holland, Aug. 18, 1915.

Morse
The Preferred
Chocolates
Chicago, U.S.A.

IN THE VALLEY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

From my window in this mountain foothill I can look down on a score of lower hills and up to a score of higher ones. Between these various crests the valleys lie, and through the valleys pass all the life and traffic of this isolated region. Lovely as the mountains are, with their greenly wooded or shaggy gray sides, yet in the valleys—not on the hills—lies for me the romance of the scene.

Have you ever looked down from a mountain top and watched the night come creeping up? She seems to carry innumerable, unfathomable, dusky lengths of chiffon veiling which she stuffs into all the valley crevices—stuffs and stuffs and stuffs them until every living creature is swathed in soft obscurity. Thus they lie—the dozens and dozens of tiny towns—through the night hours, while the mountains that never slumber keep perpetual watch above them.

And in the early morning, what then? Over the mountains comes a tinge of red, the dusky veil of darkness stuffed into the valleys shimmers into long transparent ribbons of mist, floating over the still slumbering villages. Fluttering, trembling, the streamers of vapor slowly lift, and reveal the valleys as dewily fresh as an infant awaking from sleep.

And now should you sit all day and gaze down from your hilltop into the valleys, you would see men and women and children—animals and trains—all moving to and fro in their narrow confines like marbles in their grooves. There jogs an old nag and an ancient buggy bearing a mild-faced woman, an apron over her knees, no hat on her head, and a large empty market basket beside her. Although it is barely seven o'clock, she has already been to the village to deliver vegetables, and is now returning to her cottage. As she approaches the lane that leads to her humble door there is a shout of glee, and they come tumbling out to meet her—a whole flock of them, bareheaded and carrying on their backs and in their arms the little tots. "Mama—Mama," they cry in welcoming chorus, racing down the pathway and swarming into the rickety buggy, the basket, even up on the back of the old gray nag herself who merely twitches a ragged ear in recognition.

There is a sound of a tinkling bell: a small boy driving his cows to pasture passes along the road, the bell fastened about the neck of the leader sounding faintly and in clumsy rhythm as they amble along.

Here is another sound—a brisk clipping patter, and the early morning horseback rider—a girl in brown—trots past, for in the valleys there are still occasional horseback riders.

And now life begins to stir in every house: down along the little main street shops fling open their doors, automobiles scurry back and forth, and the first train comes, breathing heavily, into the drowsy station. If we should journey to a great city we should see more people, more buildings; but we should not see more of the vital operations of man, for here in this isolated mountain village are carried on all the processes of existence.

The children who hilariously greeted the farmer's wife are turned out to work in the potato patch; the children of the rich man on yon distant estate play on the shaven lawns under the eye of a uniformed nurse. But when the limousine rolls up the gravelled drive, just as their unknown little neighbors ran to greet the creaking buggy, they, too, bound joyously toward the great car. "Mama—Mama," the chauffeur stops as they swarm in through door and window. So there is not much difference between a buggy and a limousine after all.

Rich and poor, the slow, the swift, all men and animals in this mountain region seek the valleys. To be sure, I can see from my hilltop a few automobiles laboriously crawling up the distant hillsides to picnic plateaus or half-hidden villas on their summits; to be sure, an adventurous cow occasionally grazes higher and higher until she finds herself in some upland pasture where her master has great trouble in finding her. But in spite of these few incidentals, the general life is the life of the valleys. Even the elements seek these deep channels.

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of protection; the rains wash off from the mountain sides and run in rills through the lower ground; the sun lies longest there.

Come down, O love,
Come down from yonder height,
For love is of the valley;
Come thou down and find him.

It was not long ago that an aviator flying over this region lost the way, as confused by the endless sea of green beneath him as he would have been by miles of uncharted, tumbling waves. He was too high to see the old gray nag and the rickety buggy; to hear the happy cry of the welcoming children. He could not hear the tinkle of the cow bell nor the clatter of the saddle horses' hoofs. Too high to see the valleys, he was lost upon the infinite succession of rolling mountain tops.

Love is of the valley
Come thou down and find him.

I hear the whirr of an airplane. Some one is sailing over the hilltop from which I look down upon the village; too high, too fast, he cannot see nor hear the lowly, intimate life of the little town. Over he flies, and the grazing cattle do not lift their heads to follow him in his lightning flight.

JOHN J. PERSHING, DISCIPLINARIAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When John J. Pershing was a junior brigadier-general in command of the Department of Mindanao, in the Philippine Islands, some nine years ago, an incident occurred that testifies to his efficiency which since has become a pseudonym of the commander of the American expeditionary forces.

To Camp Keithley, a jungle outpost of the island territory, the word was passed that General Pershing was to come on a visit of inspection. There was consequently great activity in the camp just preceding his arrival; and when he made his appearance the entire command was in tip-top order. Long, straight lines of freshly starched khaki; campaign hats; immaculate leggings; glittering shoes—band instruments polished and in holiday tune greeted the general as he passed with his staff slowly up and down the lines of "adoles"—or doughboys, as they are now known.

Every company and squad was proud, and wanted the commander to know it. Of course no one could think of turning his head to watch the general—also, as a matter of course, each and every soldier felt that he was the one singled out by the critical eye. Such a matter as an ill-kempt strap or a speck of dust was out of the question; with each cessation of the "tramp, tramp" the general was appraising some spotless uniform or peering down the shining cylinder of a rifle barrel.

Finally, at one of those moments when the band had stopped playing and there was a "loud silence" over the entire field, General Pershing bent his head slightly in the direction of a youthful-looking corporal and said: "Name the men in your squad, Corporal."

The soldier answered (who, it afterward was learned, had but that very week received his chevrons) was taken unawares at the suddenness of the command. He did succeed in blurted out the name of one member of his squad, but got no further. After a pause of a full minute, General Pershing turned away, and, not unkindly, said:

"One man? You have a large squad, haven't you?" And the silence was broken only by the tramp, tramp of footfalls dwindling into the distance.

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PARIS SCHOOL FOR HOTEL WORKERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—On the Boulevard Beauséjour, at the Muette, shaded by large trees, in the midst of a flower garden, is situated the pretty and cheerful little building which shelters the Feminine School of Hotel Industry. The course of tuition lasts exactly three months, and at the time of writing there are 50 students, 25 of whom are boarders. Their reception of visitors speaks well for the future feminine personnel of the big Parisian hotels.

These young pupils look very happy, although their program of studies is a heavy one. They learn the proper way to make beds and to keep books; how to wash dishes and speak the English language; how to wax floors, cook, and become housemaids. They learn "hotel law," stenography, and laundresses, and are occasionally absorbed in hotel economy. They take turns for a week at a time as kitchen maids, housekeepers, housemaids, telephonists, cashiers, charwomen, waitresses. And all this is done in three months, at the end of which they are furnished with a diploma which enables them to find a place immediately in some good hotel or boarding house. Not one girl, it seems, has left the school who has not at once found an excellent situation.

Teachers are few. There are one manager, one assistant manager, one cook, one English professor, and a lawyer from Paris who gives regular lectures on law. The excellence of the school is seen in its results. The girls do everything themselves; they have no one to wait on them—each is the servant and the "guest" of all the others combined!

Everything is beautifully kept. The vestibule is full of flowers; the restaurant is light and gay, with daintily laid tables. From there one sees the large kitchen, with its shining copper pots and its utensils all in perfect order. On the first floor, besides an impeccable dormitory, there are two "private" rooms in the latest style as well as an up-to-date bathroom.

The 25 boarders were all busy at their various occupations, correctly dressed and most serious in their demeanor. On being asked if they would object to having to don the uniform of hotel servants, they replied in the negative: They were "getting used to it." Every morning those who are housemaids for the week wear white caps and aprons, and the kitchen maids are bare-armed with blue aprons; those who write letters are supplied with satinette sleeves.

A PREHISTORIC CATARACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—What has the appearance of having been an immense river or cataract ages ago connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, has been discovered about half a mile from the Niagara escarpment by excavators on the Welland Canal at Thorold. The cataract so far uncovered begins at the eastern abutment of the new Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway bridge, and runs southwesterly for about 400 feet, at which point the excavation ends. All along this distance the rock bed is very smooth and a series of steps or ledges and ridges are rounded as if made so by running water.

Sale of Indian Tribal Lands

In Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations, Eastern Oklahoma by United States Government

A PUBLIC AUCTION

From November 17, 1915 to November 29, 1915 inclusive, there will be a public auction to the highest bidder, 34,500 acres of tribal unallotted and timber lands and 920 tribal town lots in Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations, Eastern Oklahoma. Sales begin at Chickasaw, Oklahoma, November 17, 1915, at Ardmore, November 19, 1915, at Muskogee, November 20, at Poteau, November 22, at Muskogee, November 24, at Muskogee, November 26, at Atoka, November 28, and at Muskogee, Oklahoma, November 29, 1915. Lands to be offered for sale include about 45,000 acres of UNALLOTTED and TIMBER LANDS heretofore sold and declared forfeited for non-payment of balance of purchase money due thereon, and will be offered for sale without any minimum bid, at \$2.50 per acre and for land from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per thousand feet for pine timber and from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per thousand feet for hardwood timber. The LANDS AND TIMBER being sold together, also about 3200 acres of EXALLOTTED TRIBAL LANDS, and about 600 acres of the SURFACE OF ALL SECURITIZED COAL AND ASPHALT LANDS of the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations. The surface thereof heretofore offered for sale two times shall be sold for cash without regard to value, and the balance of the 220 town lots in the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations, town lots in Muskogee to be sold 25 per cent cash, 25 per cent in six months, balance 50 per cent within one year from date of sale. Unallotted and timber lands and town lots in Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations not heretofore offered shall be sold, 25 per cent cash, balance in three annual installments of 25 per cent, payable in one, two and three years from date of sale, town lots heretofore offered and not sold to be sold for cash. Not to exceed 100 acres of any of the land classified as agricultural and 640 acres classified as grazing can be purchased by any person. No limitation as to the number of acres or tracts of the other land any one person may purchase. Prospective purchasers unable to attend sales in person can bid by mail by sending certain cash or bank draft for 25 per cent of amount of minimum and maximum bids, payable to D. Budross, Cashier and Special Agent for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations, Oklahoma, or may purchase through a licensed agent under power of attorney. All deferred installments bear 5 per cent interest. For descriptive lists and printed regulations governing the sale, and places of sale, address Gabe E. Parker, Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma, who will supervise the sale when held. C. A. SELLIS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. (1378)

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POLICE WILL SEEK REINSTATEMENT

Union Officers Discharged and Places of Strikers Declared Vacant—New Force Forming—City Again Quiet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, in a telegram yesterday to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, refused to reinstate the police commissioner of Boston, and declares that President Wilson's recommendation regarding the police of Washington, District of Columbia, does not apply to the Boston police, who went on strike. He takes the ground that "there is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time," and his message shows no sign that he intends to use his influence for the reinstatement of the strikers.

Officers of the Boston police union this morning, in the capacity of peace citizens, visit Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner, in an effort to get the reinstatement under the terms proposed by Mr. Gompers. Mr. Curtis has refused to take back the men who struck and has dismissed the force the 19 union officers were suspended at the time of the strike. These officers, not being on duty at the time of the strike, were for the most part in a somewhat different category from the others. They were in Boston having practically been dismissed by the state guardsmen, and on Saturday, however, shot and killed one man and wounded several. They also had an altercation with a guard who ordered him to keep moving. Yesterday and last evening the city was quiet. It was announced that efforts are being made to recruit the state guard companies on duty to a strength of 100 men each. At present the strength averages about 65 men. The horses of the police department were put under the charge of Brigadier General D. Parker, commanding the state guard forces, but the state guard cavalrymen were given a day off.

The usual Sunday afternoon band concert was held on Boston Common. In general conditions during the day were practically normal. Owing to the fact that General Parker has taken quarters at police headquarters, many guards are now on duty there and all persons who cannot show they have good reason to enter are being turned away.

During the day John F. McInnes, president of the police union, and officers of labor organizations in Boston were in conference, presumably in relation to the meeting with Commissioner Curtis today, but no general meeting of the striking policemen was held.

Setting Up a New Police Force
Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, and Mr. Curtis, both having announced that they will not reinstate the men, preparations are being made to build up a new police force, recruited mainly from war veterans. It has been admitted that the complaints of the police regarding wages, working conditions, and station house surroundings were justifiable, and it is expected that all these will be improved.

The position taken by the Governor in his statement in declaring that the policemen who left their posts deserters has led to a second statement by Samuel Gompers, who has the whole blame for the strike on the consequent trouble upon Mr. Curtis, whom he characterizes as "autocratic." Mr. Gompers also sent a message to Governor Coolidge, asking him to take a broad view of the situation.

In his statement Mr. Gompers said: "The unionizing of policemen is not a violation of the American Federation of Labor. Their voluntary organization and insistent demand for charters is a natural reflex of futile individual attempts to improve working conditions. Therefore the American Federation of Labor was and is called to meet a situation created by a police force which was not only inefficient, but negligent or autocratic in its treatment of the public. When men are paid or made to work under bad conditions they seek redress. Unable to obtain their grievances or obtain better working conditions from their immediate superiors, they look for redress elsewhere. This was the case in the case of the Boston police. When policemen accept charters from the American Federation of Labor, it is with the distinct understanding that strike action will not be resorted to, and no obligation is assumed in any way conflicts with the public safety or duty."

The situation in which the police have placed themselves today was produced by the autocratic action of Police Commissioner Curtis, who at any time might have honorably settled the situation by such action as is naturally expected of a public official in his responsible position. Even now, vested individual, autocratic authority, which even the Governor states has no power to interfere, he degrades the places of approximately 10,000 policemen.

There is some weight of justice in Boston that will prevent this situation, whose vision and interests only do not extend beyond the walls of the Boston police area, from antagonizing the great American movement and making the police officers to lead along the progressive lines most difficult not impossible.

whatever betide is upon the head of the authorities responsible therefor."

Mr. Gompers' Message to Governor
Mr. Gompers' message to Governor Coolidge read:
"Your telegram received. While I am not a responsible public official, I assure you that I am as much concerned in the maintenance of law and order as any one possibly could be. The question at issue is not one of law and order, but the assumption of an autocratic and unwarranted position by the commissioner of police, who is not responsible to the people of Boston, but who is appointed by you. Whatever disorder has occurred is due to his order in which the right of the policeman to organize has been denied—a right which has heretofore never been questioned."

"My appeal to you as Governor and to the Hon. Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, was not to sustain lawlessness, but to honorably adjust a mutually unsatisfactory situation in accordance with a suggestion by the President of the United States in a similar case. Nothing but good can result from favorable action upon my suggestion. May I not further appeal to you, Mayor Peters and the police commissioner to take a broad view of the entire situation and thus give the opportunity for cool, deliberate consideration when the passions aroused shall have subsided?"

Governor Replies to Mr. Gompers
Governor Coolidge's reply reads:
"Replying to your telegram, I have already refused to reinstate the police commissioner of Boston. I did not appoint him. He can assume no position which the courts would uphold except what the people have by the authority of their law vested in him. He speaks only with their voice. The right of the police of Boston to affiliate has always been questioned, never granted, is now prohibited."

"The suggestion of President Wilson to Washington does not apply to Boston. There the police have remained on duty. Here the police union left their duty, an action which President Wilson characterized as a crime against civilization. Your assertion that the commissioner was wrong cannot justify the wrong of leaving the city unguarded. That furnished the opportunity, the criminal element furnished the action."

"There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time. You ask that the public safety again be placed in the hands of these same policemen while they continue in disobedience to the laws of Massachusetts and in their refusal to obey the orders of the police department. Nineteen men have been tried and removed. Others having abandoned their duty, their places have under the law been declared vacant on the opinion of the Attorney General. I can suggest no authority outside the courts to take further action."

"I wish to join and assist in taking a broad view of every situation. A grave responsibility rests on all of us. You can depend upon me to support you in every legal action and sound policy. I am equally determined to defend the sovereignty of Massachusetts and to maintain the authority and jurisdiction over her public officers where it has been placed by the Constitution and laws of her people."

"CALVIN COOLIDGE, Governor of Massachusetts."
Police Held to Federation
The police, after learning of the opposition of Mr. Curtis to their reinstatement, voted to retain their membership in the American Federation of Labor, reelected all their officers, and will carry on a campaign for reinstatement. John F. McInnes, president of the union, made the following statement:

"The police are not wavering in the face of false reports from the moneyed interests now so forcibly trying to deprive us of our American freedom. In the homes and hearths of the policemen, we remain undaunted in our struggle for recognition of our union and our rights to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor."

Business interests of the city are insisting that none of the striking policemen be reinstated. The directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, after reciting its original opposition to the police union and its services in recruiting a volunteer force, say:

"The Boston Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that by reason of the fact that the patrolmen deserted their posts of duty, they thereupon placed themselves in a position where the consequences of their deliberate acts must rest upon and follow them."

"In view of the fact that their vote to strike was substantially unanimous, the consequence of that act must likewise be universal."

"In the opinion of the Boston Chamber of Commerce there remains nothing for the public authorities to do save to reconstruct and reorganize the police force and, as a condition precedent, to deny reinstatement to the men who left their posts of duty."

"We are of the opinion that the authorities should take such action as may be necessary to assure proper working conditions and proper remuneration so that the Boston police service will attract men of the highest stamp and in whom the community will have complete confidence."

"We believe the commissioner will be entirely justified if he declines to reinstate these deserters from the public service, who have so clearly forfeited all claims to confidence and respect."

Speakers at the outing of the Essex County Republican Club on Saturday denounced vigorously the striking policemen. Channing Cox, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, declared that false labor leaders were responsible for the strike. George von L. Meyer, a former cabinet officer, who has been serving as a volunteer policeman, said that the strikers have lost and "have been told things that should make them think seriously if they are anywhere near Americans."

Frank B. Hall, chairman of the Republican State Committee, said that those who are not true Americans, willing that the honest man should work in peace and contentment, should be sent back to their native countries.

Many offers of assistance have come to the Mayor and other officials. The Polish Citizens Committee is among the organizations to offer men for volunteer service.

Precautions Proposed

American Defense Society Urges Mayors to Register Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The need for an organized police force of citizens has been shown clearly by the strike of the police in Boston, according to the American Defense Society, which advocates the immediate registration of demobilized soldiers, sailors and marines by mayors throughout the country, in order that they may be called on in time of emergency.

Charles Stewart Davison, chairman of the society's board of trustees, proposes further that the mayors register citizens having special knowledge and ability in the running of street cars, water works, electric light plants and other public utilities, so that they could be called upon in a crisis in order to keep them going in case of strikes.

Letters Sent to Mayors
A letter sent out to 250 mayors, signed by Mr. Davison and Judge J. Raymond Tiffany, reads:
"The letter favoring local preparedness, which was sent you by the American Defense Society some months ago, is respectfully recalled to your attention. The example of the city of Boston is before you. We call again to your attention that before-hand and not afterward is the time to call upon the demobilized soldiers, sailors, and marines to register for service if and when called upon as special police, appoint their officers and be prepared."

"You are doubtless fully advised by the publicity given to recent public utterances of inflammatory character against our constitutional form of government, that there is danger, though still largely unappreciated, of the letting loose of unbridled passions through the constant incitement of the people to disregard the established methods of our form of administering public affairs of the country."

Mayors First Line of Defense
"You, the mayors of the cities, constitute the first line of defense. If at one and the same time there arise in one dozen cities the same conditions that exist today in Boston, the criminal classes will make a joint effort in many cities. It is a question for and to be dealt with by each of you in your respective cities. The state militia is not sufficient in any state to store order in a number of cities of the state at once, if you let your cities get out of hand. The federal government does not constitute the primary line of defense, but the ultimate one, so that by the time its assistance came, the local damage might be large and the trouble meanwhile might have spread to other points."

"We also call to your attention that it was the Mayor of Boston alone who, out of all that answered our previous letters, did so with that calm assurance that no precautionary measures were needed, which in some cases at least is the result of ignorance or inefficiency. It is to that mental attitude of over-assurance that is due in Boston the present result of non-preparedness."

Mr. Davison added, speaking for the society:
"When we were at war with Germany, men unused to arms and tools volunteered to labor with arms and tools of production to make us safe. When war comes, brought by classes against the masses, by radical workers against the community and the country, men unused to arms and tools will take up both, to police and run the production of America."

"The American Defense Society believes it would be well for the mayors also to register citizens with special knowledge and ability so that in case of strikes by the employees of utilities it would be possible to man the electric light plants, street cars, water works, etc., with citizens' committees."

Police Chief Forced Out
MACON, Georgia—Police Chief Bowden, who has been charged with sympathizing with rioting union strikers in the cotton mill troubles here, on Saturday was given three hours in which to resign his office, by the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Bowden resigned before the limit was up. One union organizer and two rioters were put in jail, and citizens guarded them with riot guns against the threats of liberation. The Mayor announced that the civil authorities would protect the mill operators.

PHONE CHARGE REMOVED
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Ohio Public Utilities Commission has ordered telephone companies operating in Ohio to discontinue, after Oct. 1, the \$3.50 service connection charge authorized by the Postmaster-General while the wires were under federal control.

BOSTON POLICE STRIKE COMMENT

Various Newspapers of the United States, in Editorial Columns, Discuss the Situation in Massachusetts City

Following are comments from the editorial columns of other newspapers on the strike of the members of the Boston police department:

The Indianapolis (Indiana) News
The affirmative vote of the Boston policemen's union on the strike question brought to a climax a situation which has a parallel in many American cities. The Boston policemen organized a union and asked that the city recognize the union. They aroused the ire of a police commissioner, who declared that the city recognized the right of no group of law-enforcing employees to organize to a degree and for a purpose that might endanger the city's control of the force as an instrument for the preservation of law and order. The decision to strike was the policemen's answer. There is no question of unionism involved, or of the right of public employees to organize for the purpose of administering pension funds or for mutual instruction and entertainment. Public employees may even organize for the purpose of obtaining salary increases by reasonable means, or for purposes calculated to stimulate pride in their work and satisfaction with the scale of living that it permits. But when a group of public employees, charged with the enforcement of the law or the delivery of the mails or other essential and highly important public service, becomes organized to the extent that its members look to their elected officers for instructions and orders, rather than to their legal superiors, then discipline is in peril and the safety of the public is in the hands of a few leaders who have no legal responsibility and who are accountable to no legal authority. It was the germ of this idea that wrecked the Russian Army. These men abuse the American liberty which, as trusted public employees, they are bound to uphold and protect. Fortunately, there are not many of them.

The Bangor (Maine) Commercial
Very serious indeed is the situation that has been brought about in Boston by the strike of the majority of the members of the Boston police force. About the merit of the claims of the policemen there will be varying views, but there is general condemnation in the action of the policemen in leaving their duty and likewise leaving the city they are paid to protect at the mercy of thugs and thieves and the forces of lawlessness. The duty of a police force is to enforce law and uphold government and it should not be concerned with industrial or political policies. The statutes of a state and city prescribe the duties of policemen and provide the authority that shall direct these duties. And these do not provide that the duties of the police shall be in any way influenced by the Labor unions. The policemen are in the wrong. They had a right to represent their wishes and if they did not believe that they were fairly treated they had the privilege of appealing to the courts. But they did not have the right to strike and to imperil the city and its people. And the event is showing that if they believed that their attitude would be supported by the people of Boston they misjudged public sentiment.

The Burlington (Vermont) Free Press and Times
The strike of the police force of Boston brings the American public to a new and serious situation. A policeman is what he is, not because of his own personality, but on account of what he represents in his official and public capacity. His office stands for the promotion of law and order. The Boston police force will never again represent to the public what they represented before they struck in this manner. They may agree to return to work of their own volition or they may force the municipal authorities to take them back, but they have lost their halo. They can never regain the pedestal from which they have voluntarily stepped down.

ARTHUR HENDERSON TO BE SPEAKER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In making the announcement that Arthur Henderson M. P., secretary of the British Labor Party, will speak in Washington in November under the auspices of the National Federation of Federal Employees, its president, Luther C. Stewart, said:
"The National Federation of Federal Employees has no official position with respect to the political organization of Labor. Its only interest lies in giving its members access to the best thought on both sides of the question."

The Buffalo (New York) Express
Police forces like to think of themselves as semi-military organizations. These Boston police, if reinstated, will never be able to consider themselves in that light again. A good soldier never deserts his post; neither should a policeman. It will be a difficult thing for those strikers to regain the respect of Bostonians even if their self-respect is more flexible. Not the least deplorable feature of this event is the revelation that there are so many persons in the community who have no ethical scruples against stealing and other acts of lawlessness and disorder, but are restrained only by the presence of the police. There is certainly something wrong in the habitual thinking of a good many people when it could be assumed as a matter of course that the temporary removal of the police gave license to loot and destroy property, maltreat women and otherwise conduct themselves as criminals and enemies of government. A man who does these things is no less a criminal because there happens to be no authority able at the moment to arrest him and bring him to punishment. A good American citizen never should need a policeman to watch and restrain him. The source of this conception of government which teaches the reckless youth that he is free to steal and destroy if there is no policeman available to prevent him should be studied and combated.

The St. Louis (Missouri) Globe-Democrat
While the members of the Boston Police Union were voting to strike and to leave the metropolis of New England unprotected, the question of affiliation of the Washington police force with the American Federation of Labor was receiving consideration in the United States Senate. The District of Columbia being under control of Congress, the municipal affairs of the capital are matters of direct concern to that body, and a movement, so subversive of municipal government, so menacing to the maintenance of law and order, presents an issue that cannot be ignored. In the Senate, day before yesterday, Senator Myers of Montana offered a resolution providing that no part of any appropriation made for the Washington police force should be paid to policemen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

But what does this mean? Here is no question of the right of organization. It has no proper relation to the right of private citizens to unite together for the advancement of their interests, nor to the right of such citizens to become associated with the Federation of Labor. Neither is the right of policemen to organize independently denied. But the policeman is not a private citizen. He is an officer of the law, sworn to obedience to the authorities created by the law, and to the strict and impartial enforcement of the laws that come within his jurisdiction. He is in the same position with respect to the public, and just as responsible to the public for the performance of his duties, as the judges of the courts. A strike on his part is a violation of his oath of office and a gross betrayal of the public interest which he is under solemn obligation to protect. It is as heinous an offense in its way as a mutiny in the army. But the primary question at issue in Boston and Washington is the affiliation of the police with the Labor unions. It is no aspersion on the Labor unions to say that they are organized for the advancement of their own interest, in itself a laudable purpose. But they cannot deny that in the effort to accomplish their purposes they often come into conflict with the law. Affiliation of the police with the Labor unions would create a partnership of interest, and would put every city where it was permitted under class control. Even if the Labor unions in cooperation with the police were to exercise a benevolent despotism it would be despotism none the less, an oligarchy as obnoxious to American principles and ideals as the autocracy of Prussia. The police are essential agencies of civilized government. Their duty is to preserve the peace. Their duty is to uphold the law and to arrest without discrimination all offenders against the law. Unless they are free to do this without distinction of persons or of classes law is of little avail and their occupation a mockery. Municipal government cannot exist without a disciplined police system, and discipline is not possible with divided interest and authority. In Boston and Washington, it is to be hoped, will settle this question quickly and decisively. It is, we repeat, not a question of unionism, but a question which involves the very foundations of civic government and civil liberty.

Not be Ignored
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THREE FACTIONS OF JEWS IN CONFLICT

Conservatives Win in Election at Zionist Convention in Chicago—Rabbi Wise Takes Gavel to Quell Demonstration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The twenty-second annual convention of the Zionist organization of America opened its initial session here yesterday in the Auditorium with an attendance of several thousand delegates and spectators.

In welcoming the delegates on behalf of the city of Chicago, Judge Hugo Pam, chairman of the local convention committee, set forth the task before the convention when he said that Palestine has become assured as a political entity and that it rested with this convention to decide whether it will become a living reality. Judge Julian W. Mack, president of the organization, said that the immediate future of Palestine depends on the American Jews because on the money side at least for the next five years America must be the main support, Europe being in poverty. Speaking of Louis D. Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Mack referred to him as "the great silent leader." This brought forth a tremendous ovation; the audience rose to its feet and chanted the Zionist national hymn, "Hatikvah," which means "Our hope."

Hope of a Mandate
Judge Mack said that he had hoped to bring to the convention the announcement that the mandate for the establishment of Palestine had been granted, "but, as you know," he said, "the treaty with Turkey has not yet been made. A League of Nations has not yet been established. No mandate therefore could be given. But with the pledged word of Great Britain, endorsed by France, endorsed by President Wilson, endorsed by all the other allied nations, and with the expressed personal assurance of all of the leading allied statesmen of the world, I say we look forward with absolute confidence that in due course, the mandate as requested by our representatives last February in the hearing granted to them by the commission of the conference, will issue. What is it that we asked for? What is it that we are assured the mandate will be? That Palestine, separated from Turkey, will be put under the mandatory protection of that noble country, Great Britain, and that the guiding fundamental purpose of the mandate will be declared to be the establishment of Palestine as the national homeland of the Jewish people."

Judge Mack declared that with the enrollment in the organization of 150,000 Jews of America in the last year it had been proved that nine-tenths of the Jews of America are Zionists.

No Divided Allegiance
In speaking of the nationalizing of the Jewish people, Judge Mack said that it did not mean the denationalizing of the American Jew, the English Jew or the Jew of any other nationality. There could be no divided allegiance, he said, and the Jew of any country will remain a good citizen of that country. Only those who go to Palestine, he pointed out, will become citizens of and owe allegiance to Palestine.

Jacob De Haas, executive secretary, in his report, stated that the condition of the movement in America was in a flourishing condition, in that its funds had increased greatly. He expressed a belief that as a result of the peace treaty and the pledges of President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau, the Jews in Poland and other mid-European countries would eventually be accorded full civil rights.

Greetings from eminent Jews all over the world, including messages from the central committee of the Zionist organization of Russia, from the British organization and from

ENGLISH COTTON MEN REACH BOSTON

New England Textile Centers Will Be Visited, After Which Party Will Go to Canada and Southern Producing Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Six English cotton manufacturers, members of the Managers and Overlookers Association of Bolton, England, reached Boston on Saturday, and will today begin an inspection trip of the New England textile centers. They will afterward go to Canada, and before returning to England, will visit some of the producing sections of the southern states.

The mission's trip to America was brought about largely through the efforts of Lord Leverhulme, the great English soap manufacturer. Today the members of the party expect to visit Fall River and New Bedford, in this State, both of which cities are important centers of textile industries. The party includes J. E. Hayes of Richard Harwood & Son, G. Clapperton of the Howe Bridge Spinning Company, J. Hill of the Dove Spinning Company, J. L. Howarth of Ormrod Harcastle & Co., W. Heaps of the Swan Lane Mills, Ltd., and C. A. Hayes of Joshua Crook & Sons, Ltd.

Mr. J. E. Hayes told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor last night that the party had been delayed in reaching this country and had landed in New York only on Saturday morning, instead of on Wednesday as had been expected, owing to the fact that the steamship on which they took passage had carried troops and had consequently made a call at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Hayes said that the aim of the party is primarily to investigate American production methods and commercial practice, and to bring about an exchange of ideas, in order that cotton interests in this country may be fully informed regarding progress abroad and in turn furnish valuable assistance to the English cotton men. He said that the party is not here for the purpose of getting business, but to make a thorough survey of the industry in the United States and Canada.

A banquet for the visitors at the Algonquin Club has been arranged for tonight.

EXCLUSIVE women's garments for Fall that keep well within normal price limitations.

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Nathan Straus of New York were read to the convention.

On proceeding to the election of officers for the convention an uproarious demonstration ensued. Three factions came out in conflict; those who wish Palestine to be a socialist state, those who wish it to be a strictly religious state, and those who wish Palestine to be first a political state and all other questions to be settled afterwards. The latter represented the conservative element and they won, but not until after Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York had taken the gavel from Julian W. Mack and restored order sufficient to allow an acceptable vote to be taken. Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago was elected chairman of the convention and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York and Louis Lipsky, were elected vice-chairmen.

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CONFERENCES ON LABOR LOOM BIG

Problem Likely to Occupy Much Attention in Washington for Long Time—Three Gatherings Scheduled for October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Three conferences to begin in Washington in October will present to the world an attempt to find industrial justice by peaceful reasoning, in sharp contrast with the Russian Bolshevik method of arbitrarily enforcing upon the people the will of the "advanced thinkers." The dates and principal subjects of these conferences are as follows:

Beginning Oct. 6 at the White House, the national industrial conference called by President Wilson to put the relations of Labor and those who employ Labor upon a new footing, and to devise methods of reducing the cost of living.

Beginning Oct. 23, the International Congress of Working Women, called to formulate a program for women which will hold for them the gains made during the war toward equality of pay and opportunity with men, and which will safeguard women in industry.

Beginning Oct. 29, the international Labor conference called by President Wilson under a provision of the treaty of peace to apply, so far as is practicable, the standards of organized Labor in all countries and to improve these standards.

Importance of Conferences

There is a growing tendency here to regard these conferences with the utmost seriousness, and President Wilson is laying up for the national conference problems upon the solution of which not only industrial peace but the permanence of existing institutions may depend. The truce in wage disputes involving railroad employees and others and the question of unionizing police and other public servants, he has stated, are to be taken up in this conference with a view to finding an adjustment that will be satisfactory all around.

Dispatches from the President's camp as he progresses on his speaking tour have given the clearest intimation that he will not simply call a conference to order and leave it to its own devices, but will, if developments require it, take a constant part in the deliberations and insist that it adjourn without a constructive program having been worked out.

The complaint made by officers of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on Saturday that the representation of employers does not seem to be adequate, and the statement issued the same day by the chiefs of all the railroad brotherhoods and 10 other organizations of railway employees that organized Labor will not agree to the provision in the Cummins bill prohibiting strikes of railroad employees when the lines are restored to their owners are indications of the temper in which the conference will begin.

Representations of Labor

Labor leaders profess to be holding their followers in hand and preventing strikes only upon the hope that the conference will result in their obtaining substantially what they might get by direct action. They have said reduction in the cost of necessities would be more satisfactory than an increase in pay, but many employers assert that the cost of living cannot be put down in the degree Labor demands without a reduction in wages as the principal item in the cost of production. Thus the conference is expected to go deeply into economic fundamentals in the effort to reconcile the conflicting viewpoints.

It now appears that employers are looking along the lines of "One Big Union." In a recent industrial conference in Chicago, Illinois, Charles E. Hughes, formerly chairman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was authorized to start the organization of all employers in the United States in a federation on the assumption that they would exercise more influence on Congress than they do now in legislation of manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers, bankers, and merchants.

Settings in View

This plan of a federation of employers is said to be patterned somewhat along the lines of the American Federation of Labor. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has taken the nearest approach to the Labor organization but it does not include all organizations of employers, it is hoped the proposed new organization will. The employers, however, are to steer clear of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and other federal and state legislation, from the provisions of which Labor and farmers' organizations as a rule are exempted.

Of the three conferences cited, the Congress of working women probably will be the briefest, as it is called only for one week, but may continue longer unofficially. The national industrial conference, it is judged now, will run for four weeks to several months. The international Labor conference may continue all winter. Continuity from all present indications is to be a dominant subject of Washington until next spring.

Labor Alliance Proposed

CLEVELAND, Ohio—By the time the industrial and Labor round table called by President Wilson at Washington for Oct. 6 is ready to commence, the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America believe they will be prepared to announce an agreement for a definite campaign with the coal workers for nationalizing that trade and then mines.

The mine workers by unanimous

vote on Saturday declared for cooperation with the railroad brotherhoods in such a campaign. Within a few hours thereafter they were asked by leaders of the four great brotherhoods to meet with them on Oct. 1 for the purpose of promoting a dual alliance. John L. Lewis, acting president, said a committee would be named this week to meet the organized railroad workers.

FLEET REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT

Immense Demonstration on His Arrival at Seattle—Mr. Wilson Urges People to Forget Politics and Be "Americans"

SEATTLE, Washington—President Wilson reached this city at noon on Saturday after a reception in Tacoma in the forenoon where 30,000 persons greeted him in the Stadium and he later spoke to a large audience at the Armory. There was an immense demonstration on his arrival at Seattle. After a tour of the city the President went direct to the wharves, where he was taken aboard the flagship Oregon and reviewed the new Pacific fleet. He was accompanied through his trip by Secretary Daniels, who met the presidential train on its arrival.

During the President's visit he attended a public dinner at the Hippodrome and a night meeting in the Arena. At both places he was greeted by crowds that packed the buildings. The President was the guest of Governor Davis of Idaho, and Mayor Fitzgerald of Seattle.

Insurance Against War

President Wilson So Terms Treaty in Address at Tacoma

TACOMA, Washington—Reading to a Tacoma audience on Saturday, part of his address to Congress, asking a declaration of war, with Germany, President Wilson declared the purpose there outlined had not yet been fulfilled, and would not be until the treaty was ratified.

Giving the cost of the war on both sides at \$18,000,000,000, and the cost to the United States as \$1,000,000,000 an hour for two years, the President said that was the cost in money of saving civilization. In addition, he continued, there were 7,450,200 battle deaths.

The remedy for all of this proposed as a fulfillment of the Nation's promises, he asserted, was the League of Nations, which alone permanently could overthrow autocracy and quiet disorder. A new kind of disorderly autocracy was growing up, he said, in such movements as that which had overturned Russia.

Labor Section Praised

The Labor section of the treaty was praised by the President, who said it had been made in the interest of humane and just Labor conditions. Party passion, the President said, had been aroused by the treaty discussion although the fundamental principles of the document had come years ago from Republican statesmen. He asked his audience to forget that he had anything to do with the consummation of those principles and to overlook that there would be an election in 1920.

On his first return from Paris, he went on, he had received certain suggestions from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which came from the most part from the Republican side of the committee. Returning to the Peace Conference, he said, he had secured the acceptance of every one of these suggestions.

"I say these things," he continued, "because I want to read the riot act to anybody who tries to introduce politics into this thing. There is something so much greater than being a Republican or a Democrat that those names ought never to be mentioned in connection with it—that it being an American, and the way to be an American is to fulfill the pledges we have made."

The crowd cheered this declaration and there was more applause when the President went on to tell of the work of former President Taft and former Attorney-General Tamm for the League.

Regretting delay in acceptance of the treaty, he declared United States industry would be chilled and ruined unless there was action.

Word to Mothers and Children

Before he went to the Armory, the President was driven to the Stadium, where a cheering mass of humanity, including many children, welcomed him. In a brief address at the Stadium President Wilson said he was grateful that the children had come out to see because he felt the decisions being made now affected the children more than those of the present generation.

President Wilson said he was deeply touched by the interest of mothers and of children in the hope of world peace. "And those children who are fled from the street today—I pray God they never will have to carry that flag on the field of battle," he added.

Without the league, he said, the treaty would be a house of cards, which any breath of power could overturn. With the league, he added, it was as strong as Gibraltar.

HOW FRENCH LABOR VIEWS REVOLUTION

Léon Jouhaux, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, Explains Hopes and Aims of a True "Revolutionary"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Léon Jouhaux, general secretary of the Confédération Générale du Travail, accompanied by his faithful acolyte, Mr. Dumoulin, left Paris on July 23 for Amsterdam, to attend the International Trades Union Conference.

Before leaving, however, Mr. Jouhaux had presided at a special meeting of the national committee of the confederation, a sort of select congress, at which there was a discussion and explanation of the sudden postponement of the great manifestation which was to have taken place on July 21, to prove to those who are still ironically termed the governing classes the irresistible power of Labor.

Mr. Jouhaux made a remarkable speech, to which the whole assembly listened with the closest attention. He proceeded to retrace the different events which have taken place in the Labor world since May 27, when an important inter-allied manifestation was decided upon, up till July 13, when the confederation decided to postpone its proposed action.

On June 14, Mr. Jouhaux said, the Italian and French organizations had come to a definite agreement, but on arriving at Southport (whither he had gone to propose to the British Labor Party that it should join in the movement), he had met with difficulties, as the party would only hear of meetings. As for the Belgians, they refused to have any participation whatever in the movement. On his return from Southport, the executive of the confederation was confronted with the Parisian strikes, and certain particularly militant members of the confederation urged immediate action on a large scale. This the organization refused to do until July 21, being bound by its engagements to the British and Italian Labor parties.

Between Two Fires

Affairs were, on the whole, progressing satisfactorily, Mr. Jouhaux continued, when the confederation suddenly found itself between two fires; on the one hand the extremists demanded that the proposed manifestation of the 21st should be transformed into a general strike of unlimited duration, whilst, on the other hand, the press suddenly inaugurated a violent campaign, supported by innumerable posters, protesting against the proposed manifestation in terms which, as Mr. Jouhaux declared, "contained undisguised threats against the government. These maneuvers succeeded in gradually undermining the government."

At the conclusion of the interview which Mr. Jouhaux and his colleagues had with Mr. Clemenceau, the executive committee of the confederation, in view of the censure passed by the Chamber upon the economic program of the government, decided simply to postpone action and to call a meeting of the national committee.

In his speech Mr. Jouhaux explained his policy with remarkable clearness, and placed the national committee in the situation of having to decide "clearly and unreservedly for or against his policy."

Putting Doctrines to Test

"Things have come to this pass," he said, "on the morrow of the war we find our ranks reduced, the appearance of some amongst us, and increased by a great many who do not know much about these questions, to whom they are still a closed book in which they will have to read revolutionary history. There are only a few of us who are striving to stand against the mass, against superficial currents and feticious impulses; a few who are striving to direct the confederation toward the goal it has set before itself, because we are approaching an hour when it will be necessary to realize and to assume our responsibilities, when it will no longer suffice to hold a doctrine but to put it into practice."

"We are of those," continued Mr. Jouhaux, "who believe that the General Confederation of Labor wishes to arrive at practical results, which are obtained not only by what is generally called revolution. It has been said this morning that revolution was merely a word. Yes, it is only a word, because, for most of us, there is nothing behind it. Let us, however, examine this meaning."

Revolution Explained

"Is revolution the catastrophic act which determines the crumbling away of a system? Or is it, on the contrary, the long process of evolution which, little by little, penetrates that system, the action which has sapped the life of one régime and which has formed in the very midst of that régime the new organism which will succeed to it? This is revolution for true revolutionaries, and it has never been anything else for the confederation."

"I have adhered to the old saying of Proudhon: 'The workshop will cause the government to disappear.' We will replace direction of persons by administration of things. If the doctrine of replacing direction of persons by administration of things is false, it must be proved to be so, and it is only by examining the arguments and comparing them one with another, and by bringing them in contact with facts, that we shall be able to discern on what side truth lies."

"Yes, at a moment when creakings are succeeding each other, when the old administrative clockworks are disintegrating, when bureaucratic organization is powerless, perhaps not to preserve that which exists, but in

any case to transform it, at a moment when all these precursory facts are developing in every direction; to wish that a new administration should replace the failing administration of today, to wish that ability and public interest should rule from henceforth in our country the modes of production and distribution, in order to extend them to the whole of humanity, to wish this, I repeat it, is to be a revolutionary in the proper sense of the word.

Community's Interests Sought

"Let us look realities in the face, and tell ourselves that a great task is incumbent upon us at the present hour: that of transforming those administrations which are going bankrupt; of instituting our own administration, based not on particular inter-

MR. SCHEIDEMANN'S WORK FOR PEACE

Former German Premier Declares at Cassel He Was Urged in November, 1914, to Work With English and French Socialists

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—Philip Scheidemann, former German Premier, declared recently at Cassel when he was heckled after an address, that Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, for-

mer Imperial Chancellor, asked him to work with English and French Socialists in behalf of peace in November, 1914, according to the Vorwärts. Mr. Scheidemann is quoted as follows:

"In November, 1914, after four months of war, Hugo Haase and I visited Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg to notify him that the Social-Democratic faction was planning a peace demonstration in the Reichstag. Before the whole world, and fully conscious of the enormous responsibility, I here now, for the first time, make public what the Chancellor told Mr. Haase and myself on that occasion. After we had informed him of the contemplated action in the Reichstag, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said:

"Gentlemen, I earnestly request you not to undertake this step publicly at this time. You may rest assured such a demonstration would only strengthen the war determination of our foes. For, according to all reliable reports, an impression is already prevailing abroad that Germany is at the end of her resources. If it is possible for you to work with English and French Socialists in the interests of peace, do so."

Mr. Scheidemann added that the governing board of the party labored ceaselessly to get in touch with the



Léon Jouhaux

Secretary of the French General Confederation of Labor, who recently delivered a remarkable speech on the subject of social revolution

est, but on the general interests of the community.

"For us to make a revolution signifies the suppression of social impulses and inequalities, the putting an end to a régime of exploitation, which is summed up in one word, the proletariat. But it does not mean limiting oneself to suppressing or to destroying. We only do that because we are working at building up. To make a revolution signifies as much the undertaking of a vast constructive task; it is to wish to replace what is wise by what is better, to strive to create reciprocity and understanding between men, to harmonize the complete liberty of the individual with the greatest care for the welfare of all."

The assembly confirmed its faith in Mr. Jouhaux, who, after the meeting, started quietly for Amsterdam.

BEER SEIZED AND DESTROYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Thirteen thousand bottles of beer which had been seized under the state law were destroyed in a bonfire at Woodstock on Friday, B. S. Lumley, state's attorney, directing the event.

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Socialists of hostile countries, but all attempts failed because of the negative attitude of the English and French members of the party.

Danger of Restoration of Monarchy

CASSEL, Germany (By The Associated Press)—Philip Scheidemann, former German Premier, in a speech here today declared there was great and grave danger of a restoration of the monarchy in Russia, where bolshevism had strikingly prepared the ground for reaction. But whatever happened there, Mr. Scheidemann added, Germany was determined to remain a republic.

The former Premier said he had too firm a confidence in the people's will to fear a monarchist counter-revolution would succeed in Germany, but those who possibly contemplated playing with this fire should beware of putting to the proof the magnanimity with which the representatives of the old régime were treated at the time of Germany's revolution.

"A government of the Right would mean a monarchy and civil war; a government of the Left would mean a so-called soviet dictatorship and also civil war," Mr. Scheidemann declared. "The Communists and Independents were then accused by Mr. Scheidemann who declared that unity would only come when the thinking elements of the opposition came to their senses and rid themselves of unscrupulous demagogues."

Referring to his resignation from the Cabinet in July, Mr. Scheidemann said:

"One section of the party to which I belonged was of the opinion that the treaty must not be signed, and hoped on the grounds of important reports from abroad that a few weeks' refusal would suffice to bring about a thorough revision of the treaty. The other section, which at first was in the minority but later attained the majority, was of a different opinion. We came to a democratic conclusion and, although it was not easy, we submitted to the majority. I would never have signed the treaty. Now it is signed, however, and we must endeavor to fulfill the conditions undertaken."

The former Premier said he considered the present party situation was neither happy nor lasting, and that only under the old flag of the Social-Democratic Party was unity possible which would lead to victory.

ZONE FARE SYSTEM IN NEW JERSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Zone fares went into effect on lines of the Public Service Railway Company in New Jersey yesterday, the rate being three cents for the first zone and two cents for each additional zone, a zone being approximately one mile. This plan has been adopted instead of a flat rate of nine cents, as was proposed at one time.

BUSINESS MEN OPPOSE RADICALS

Preliminary Contest Between Non-Partisan League and the New Nebraska Federation—Primaries on the Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The preliminary battle between the forces of the Non-Partisan League and the New Nebraska Federation, an organization of business men devoted to killing off radical movements, will be staged tomorrow when primaries will be held in 47 counties for delegates to the state constitutional convention. Under the law calling the convention no primary shall be held in any legislative district where the number of candidates does not equal or exceed three times the number of delegates to which the district is entitled. As a result a primary will be held only in 27 of the 77 districts, and the real battle, therefore, be postponed until November.

The radicals are conducting a campaign through a committee of 100 made up of the leading progressives of the State. They disclaim any power on the part of the Non-Partisan League to control its deliberations or its candidates, the league being but one of a number of farmer and Labor organizations composing the membership. The league, the spokesmen of the committee say, is being used as a bugaboo by the federation to scare dollars out of the pockets of big business, which is menaced by the success of the league program, and that as a matter of fact the business interests are trying to capture the convention for the purpose of writing the new constitution. All the committee asks for is a brief constitution in which only fundamentals are set forth and power given the people to do whatever they want to do, without any hobbles whatsoever.

The literature issued by the New Nebraska Federation sets out that it is organized, among other things, "to preserve the fruits of Labor in the form of private property to the lawful owner thereof, whether represented by the humblest village or farm home, shop or store, or the legitimate business institutions of our cities; and to oppose its confiscation under any form of law devised by political philosophers who proclaim a millennium to be gained through destruction of property rights and the substitution of state socialism for private initiative and endeavor."

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S TRIP

NEW YORK, New York—The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland arrived here on Saturday on the Aquitania. The Duke, who is the largest land owner in Scotland, is on his way to western Canada, where he has extensive wheat and grazing land holdings.

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SLOVENES RESIST
GERMANIZATIONHistory of the Slovenes Is Struggle
Against German Policy
to Absorb Italian Lands Lying
Beyond the Slovene Regions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The history of the Slovenes is the history of their struggle against German violence, of which the aims varied according to different epochs, says Prof. Ivan Zhoiger, chief Slovenian delegate at the Peace Conference. To political and religious domination and to the acquisition of landed property, of which the feudal system had need, was added, later on, the traditional policy of the German emperors: the Drang nach Osten, with the aspiration to absorb the Italian lands which lay beyond the Slovene frontiers. From the eighteenth century, the idea of the construction of a German bridge toward the Adriatic became the great ideal, and to this end they set out to transform the Slovene race into a people of German sentiment and language.

That which, above all, directed the action of the Germans (desiring as they did to split Europe into two parts in order to secure a base for German domination of the entire continent) was the ambition to secure control of the German element in all the territory lying between the North Sea and the Adriatic. It was with a view to guarding against this danger that Napoleon created the Province of Illyria, made up of the countries which had fallen into his hands by the Peace of Schoenbrunn, in 1809.

Napoleon Unites Jugo-Slavs

In Illyria, which stretched from the sources of the Drava to the center of Albania, Napoleon reunited the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in one state for the first time, and their language was recognized and employed by all the public authorities. By this action, and the grant of a liberal administration, the experiment of the French emperor, short though it was, indicated to the natives the route toward a brighter future. As a bridge uniting France with the Orient, as a rampart against German expansion toward the Adriatic, he created the Illyrian provinces with Trieste as principal port and expressly opposed the union of these provinces to his Italian kingdom. Napoleon clearly recognized the profound geographical, national, political, and economic differences which existed on the two coasts of the Adriatic, the sea which, from Roman times had constituted the frontier between two different worlds. And here we may remark that the future will confirm this logical conception of the great military genius.

Struggle for Existence

After the fall of Napoleon, his work began to disappear, and the Slovene people, on their part, were abandoned, during the course of the nineteenth century, to a dire struggle for existence. The foundation of the German Empire and the success of the Bismarckian policy led to the growth of the German offensive spirit in Austria and the Germans, once united to the Magyars, became, in the shape of the famous Dual Monarchy, a formidable instrument for oppression, and so far as was possible, the suppression of the Slavs in the Hapsburg Empire. The combination of German egoism, blind democracy, and Magyar corruption, created an organization which earned ever-increasing hatred of the subject peoples, until it met its inglorious end as the result of the great war. The world knows little of the details of the violent struggle which the Slovene people have conducted against the Germans for more than half a century. Neither can it appreciate the real value of the historic rôle accomplished by this people in so bravely resisting their oppressors; one of the principal weapons of the German system consisted in forcing the small peoples from entering into relations with the rest of the world. It was not to its interest that the drama which was being unrolled day by day, hour by hour, in the lands of these unfortunates, should be visible to the eye of public opinion in other countries. The consequences of this system became only too evident upon perusal of topographical literature.

Cultural Renaissance

From the days of the Reformation, leaders of the cultural renaissance of the Slovenes worked for the union of the Jugo-Slav countries. Men remarkable in their day and generations, such as Valentin Vodnik, glorified the creation of the Napoleonic era as the first step toward Jugo-Slav union. The powerful movement known as Illyrism gave, toward the middle of last century, a further impetus to this same idea which, in 1836 onward, took on more and more the form of a political and social program.

It was, again, a Slovene politician in 1917, inspired by the declaration of the Jugo-Slav Club in the Austrian parliament whereby the union of all Jugo-Slavs was set up as the fundamental basis of all their political actions. The immense enthusiasm, complete unanimity, with which this program was adopted by all the Slovenes without exception, conclusively demonstrates the profound sympathy professed by all classes of the nation with the projected union, and the persecutions, trials, sentences which followed the rejection of the Austrian constitution, served only to confirm the devotion of the Slovene nation to its ideal.

It is incumbent upon the Peace Conference to apply to the Slovenes the same ideals which have been

enunciated by President Wilson and recognized by the civilized world as the foundation of a new universal order, but they can be realized only by according to the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, to the north and to the west, such frontiers as will guarantee the complete inclusion of the compact masses of the Slovene element in the Jugo-Slav State. In this connection attention may be directed to the district of Prekmurje—that part of the Slovene territory which is situated beyond the Mur, and which, limited on the north by the Raab and on the east by the Kerkas, has, up to the present, been included within the Hungarian frontiers.

This territory is the home of 90,000 Slovenes, who inhabit it in compact masses—a population composed of peasants who have preserved a national consciousness equally as virile as that which animates the Pannonian Slovenes who have been fortunate enough to escape Magyarization. Prekmurje was the birthplace of the ancient ecclesiastical literature of the Slovenes and the center from which its influence radiated; it was there that Saints Cyril and Method introduced into the church the Slovene liturgy in order to paralyze the propagandizing influence of the German bishops. In so far as concerns its cultural and economic interests, the country is strongly bound to the Slovene territory situated on the other side of the Mur, for that river being much narrower than, for example, the Seine in its middle reaches, provides no real separation between the Slavs inhabiting its two banks.

Styria and Carinthia

So far as Styria is concerned, that part of the Province known as Southern Styria must be attributed to Jugo-Slavia, because it forms a territory ethnically, geographically, and economically separated from the rest of Styria. The intellectual and economic center of this territory is Maribor, which, although Slovene in its ethnic composition, represents a Germanophile enclave in a Slovene land. It should be observed that under the German Austrian system, Germanophilism was not merely a "mode," it also assured to its adherents participation in the advantages and benefits which were enjoyed by those who controlled the government. Maribor, again, is economically dependent upon Southern Styria, being at once the client for the agricultural productions of the countryside and the consumer of the raw materials which it requires for its industries.

It goes almost without the saying that the Province of Carinthia, and particularly the valley of Zila and the basin of the Drava, situated between Belyak (Villach), the Karawanken Mountains, Bleiburg and the line Osoisko-Yezero (Ossiacher See), Osoiske Toure (Ossiacher Tauern), Ourchka Gora (Ulrichsberg)—Magdalenska gora (Magdalenenberg), Svinjska planina (Sauvalpe) must be adjudged to Jugo-Slavia. This territory, which is the ancient cultural and political center of the Carinthian Slovenes, is a separate unit from the rest of Carinthia, not only from the geographical point of view, but also from the point of view of ethnography, communications, administration, and economy. Its commerce has practically no relation with that of German Carinthia, and on the other hand, it maintains important commercial relations with Jugo-Slavia, to which it is connected by the Drava River and several railways. Tzelovetz (Klagenfurt), its chief town, like Maribor, is Germanophile, and for the same reasons—it was the center of Germanophile propaganda and political action.

There is no region where the points proclaimed by President Wilson can be applied with such facility as in the drafting of the western frontiers of Slovenia, where a division must be drawn between the Slovene territories and the Gorizia country. It would be difficult to find any more definite delimitation between two nationalities than that which is represented by the line Cormons—Lucinico—Monfalcone, where there is not a single village or even a hamlet where the population is mixed, or where, on the other hand, the inhabitants are not either purely Slovene or purely Italian. In addition, the national frontier here strictly follows the geographical line which separates the Froullan plain from the Karst region.

Problem of Nationalities

Yet it is precisely here, where the problem of nationalities is so definitely resolved, and where the two populations themselves desire nothing other than pure and simple separation, that the Wilsonian points met with violent opposition. Instead of effecting the rectification of the Italian frontier along clearly reasonable lines of nationality, as President Wilson demands by the ninth of his 14 points, it is intended to force 230,000 Slovenes who inhabit the Gorizia country, and who are definitely opposed to Italian domination, to enter the Italian State which is completely foreign to them. Despite this travesty of the allied "principles," the official Italian memoir dares to describe this subjugation of a population greater than that of more than one state of the American Union, as "a revindication so legitimate, and animated by such elements of justice and moderation, that it enters perfectly into the scope of the principles enunciated by President Wilson!"

AIR FUTURE OF NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—Under the expert guidance of Colonel Bettington, New Zealand may yet show the same enterprise in the air that she has shown in the industrial field. Should the offer of the British Government, of 100 new aeroplanes representing a value of £500,000, be accepted, the Dominion will find itself committed to heavy expenditure in hangars, aerodromes, and staff.

STEPS LEADING TO
KOLTCHAK REGIMEAll Better Class of Russians
Seem to Be Monarchists—
Tzardom to Them Represents
Law, Order, and Authority

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia.—It was during the month of February, 1917, that it became obvious that the numerous cinders which had been smoldering throughout the winter were about to burst forth into flame. In the first week of March there were numerous conflicts between the population of Petrograd and the police reinforced by Cossacks; there were bread riots, trains were stopped and strikes threatened in every direction. On March 12, after the Duma had refused to be dismissed, Mr. Rodzianko sent the famous wire begging the Tzar to come to Petrograd, saying that the Russian Empire and dynasty were at stake.

The telegram never reached the Tzar who, however, set out on March 13 to come to Petrograd. At Dno his train was stopped. Events then quickly followed each other—the publishing of the order forbidding all saluting, and the removal of shoulder straps in the navy, the abdication of the Tzar, the gradual rise of the Soldiers and Workmen's committees and the gradual disappearance of all authority or discipline at the front.

On May 3 Alexander Kerensky became Minister of War, and on July 1 an offensive was launched in Galicia which, in the initial success which it achieved, was deceptive of the state of the army. Its success was probably due to the French control of the artillery and the gallant fighting of the Czechs. On July 3, Mr. Kerensky became Prime Minister and, throughout the months of July and August, it appeared possible that Russia might be able to recover from the severe shock of the revolution. In certain areas at the front, discipline was starting to raise its head again. These signs, however, were doomed to be only the last flicker of a dying hope.

Mr. Kerensky Loses His Chance

The Bolsheviks had arisen and Mr. Kerensky, through his vacillation, his inability to take strong action, lost his last chance to strangle the viper in its nest.

Discipline was again lost. The soldiers were offered peace and plenty if they only went home, and the committee system in the army again took control of affairs.

The Germans, during the whole of the first six months of 1917, had not attempted any advance, hoping thereby to let the Russians destroy themselves, under the impression that an advance in their country might rally them once more; besides their energies and man-power were being severely taxed on the western front.

On November 7 after innumerable plots and counter-plots and after the famous Korniloff-Kerensky episode, Mr. Kerensky fled and the Bolsheviks came into power.

Mr. Kerensky, by his fear of unpopularity, had rendered completely useless the last energies of all the best people in Russia; he had accepted discipline as essential and then had been so alarmed at the idea that he, himself, might become unpopular with a section of the extremist workmen as representing discipline that he had thrown discipline and militarism to the winds and fell back on speech-making, compromises and promises. Such was his personal ambition that his country's interests were second to it. At first he gave the impression of being an idealist, but on closer observation, it was obvious that his idealism was strongly tinged with personal ambition and a desire for popularity at all costs. The situation required an iron will and Mr. Kerensky was weak, hopelessly weak!

How Bolshevik Regime Began

The Bolshevik régime began by negotiating for peace with the Germans, and, in January, 1918, the Brest-Litovsk Treaty was signed, excluding, therefore, Russia as one of the Allies. In January of this year also, the British and Japanese cruisers arrived at Vladivostok to look after the interests of their respective subjects and to protect the vast stores of matériel lying in that harbor.

Early in January also the various allied embassies and staffs left Russia, and only semi-official relations between Russia and the Allies existed for the next six months.

From January to July the Bolsheviks and the Allies, with the exception of France, dabbled with each other, holding out promises, which were impossible to fulfill, and trying to establish obviously impossible relations.

In July the Allies landed at Murmansk and Archangel, and the Japanese and Americans landed at Vladivostok.

In June open hostilities had begun with the Czechs who, by their energies, enabled the constituent assembly to be summoned at Ufa early in September, and the new Russian Army to be formed.

Up to the end of September the Czechs bore all the brunt of the fighting, and it was only in the beginning of October that the Russians really took over some of the front. On Nov. 18 came the coup d'état which resulted in the dictatorship of Admiral Koltchak. People who were in Siberia at the time wondered whether it was too soon for a dictatorship. There was scarcely anyone who did not admit that a dictatorship was inevitable. Admiral Koltchak was obviously the one man capable of fulfilling its functions. The army, however, had not yet been formed and, without an army to enforce his orders, what good could a dictator be? On the other hand, the instigators of the coup d'état

maintained that the dictatorship was far too lax as regards discipline in the new army ever to create a real army.

Results Justify Decision

Whatever forebodings there may have been, the results have justified the decision of the Council of Ministers in offering Admiral Koltchak the position of Supreme Ruler. For the first month it was an anxious question whether it would succeed, for, had it failed, it would have meant a renewal of complete anarchy.

Admiral Koltchak, however, took the middle course between monarchism on the right and bolshevism on the left. Since his assumption of the office of Supreme Ruler, his one aim and object has been to form an army. Success has attended his efforts, and each success at the front makes him secure in his position, and also allows him to rely less and less on dictatorial methods to enforce his rule.

All the better class of Russians seem to be monarchists: the peasants, who form 90 per cent of the population, are completely indifferent as long as they can carry on their usual existence without violence and robbery. Since the Tzar went they have never had peace, and in consequence they rather favor a return to the former system and even now they speak of "Tzar" Koltchak. "Tzardom" to them, represents law and authority. Why reason then to deprive them of a "head of the system" merely to accord with the theory of "true democracy" and what they know nothing and care less.

ANOTHER ERA IN
SPANISH POLITICSMaurism in Politics Has Passed,
Having Failed to Stem Cur-
rents of New Spanish Life

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Upon the formation of the new Sanchez de Toca Ministry there was the usual excitement in Madrid and a feeling that something very important had happened. According to Spanish custom, the new ministers left their cards at the house of Antonio Maura, about whom hardly anything was known, some believing that he had disappeared from Madrid, as he was supposed to have said that he would have nothing more to do with politics. He has said that before, but he is more likely to be correct this time. The days of Maurism have passed. Antonio Maura has been a splendid figure. He is a patriot, a keen politician, a whole-hearted lover of Spain—and perhaps more of the Spain that was than the Spain that is. This fine Hidalgo stands for the passing of an era. He cannot comprehend the departure of the old order in his country as in the rest of the world. He would not admit it, and he has thought that, by the mere political exercise of his Maurism, the vast, sweeping currents of a new Spanish life might be stemmed. Even now he seems to wonder why they were not. Mistaken as he has been, he has labored hard for Spain and deserves to be well remembered.

New Minister of Interior

Mr. Burgos, the new Minister of the Interior, upon whom one of the most difficult tasks devolves, was in high feather. One of the first things that he discussed with friends was the scheme that the workmen were supposed to have entertained for having a 24-hours' strike, but he did not believe it would occur. Spain was, he said, abounding in money, and this had enabled workmen's wages to be raised considerably, and would permit the country to make a leap forward in the future. It was necessary, therefore, that they should all be inspired with a refined patriotism, especially the press which every day grew more powerful. No sooner had Mr. Burgos taken possession of his great department in the Puerta del Sol than he received telegraphic information of the settlement of two strikes in the country, one at the Arroyanes mines, and the other on the Portuguese railway.

It requires exceptional optimism for an Education Minister in Spain to be hopeful in these days, when even the pretense of doing something for education—a question in regard to which Spain suffers particularly and is seriously prejudicing her future—has been abandoned. Prado Palacio, the new Education Minister, however, looks with sanguine eyes upon the future. He said that he believed something would soon be done, and in the meantime he proposed to continue the work initiated by his predecessor, developing the same policy with regard to the important question of university autonomy that had come forward and of teachers' salaries, which had been a bone of contention through two or three ministries.

Good Intent Frustrated

Such hopeful attitudes should be compared with the defeated state of some departing ministers, as for example the Viscount Matamala, the former Minister of Justice. He has met with serious difficulties as Minister under Maura, when he has had to deal with the trying in the High Court of the many disputed elections. With the attention of the Left of the Cortes riveted upon him, it has been difficult to satisfy the desires of Antonio Maura in dealing with glaring corruption and tyranny of the very worst kind, and to administer true justice at the same time. Hence his pathetic appeals for consideration and sympathy in the Cortes, his protests that he was doing his best, and his petitions to be allowed to resign his office. On leaving his department Viscount Matamala exclaimed, "I have finished my task. May God enlighten these new ministers, and may the Nation and the King forgive me for my errors in consideration of the good intention that I brought to all my work!"

AIR LAW CODE FOR
NATIONS IS FRAMEDAir Convention, Which Provides
for Admission by a State of
Foreign Aircraft, Marks an
Epoch in Internationalization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The air convention recently signed in Paris, providing as it does for the admission by a state of foreign aircraft to the air over its territory, and to its aerodromes, marks an epoch in international arrangements to which no parallel can be found. It is true that a visiting ship enters the territory of a state, but this is only at the actual frontier, whilst international motoring is confined to a negligible quantity of tourist traffic. In all other cases the means of conveying goods or passengers across a state have been controlled by the state or its nationals, both with respect to rolling stock and roads. Experience alone will show how far, apart from commercial development, air transport will affect the relations between state and state in advancing "international comity," but its potentialities in this direction are very great.

Sovereignty of Air

The new code of international air law is presented as a convention in which are embodied the fundamentals of policy, technical details being relegated to annexes. In the framing of it the commission found no difficulty

in deciding the vexed question of sovereignty in the air—a point which created so much difficulty at the conference on air navigation in Paris in 1910. The first article of the convention recognizes specifically the claims of sovereignty, and its tone throughout is to regard the admission of aircraft as a concession rather than a right. Nevertheless, provided that the conditions of the convention are observed, the contracting states undertake in time of peace to accord freedom of "innocent passage" to the aircraft of the other contracting states, any restrictive regulations being applied without distinction of nationality. National sovereignty is further recognized by the right accorded to a state to declare prohibited areas for military reasons or in the interests of public safety, and it will be interesting to see how far, in view of the development of aerial photography, a state will find it worth while to declare prohibited areas for military reasons.

The International Commission

A separate chapter of the convention deals with the international commission for air navigation, which is being established as part of the organization of the League of Nations, and consists of two representatives of the United States, France, Italy, and Japan, one representative of Great Britain, and one of each of the British dominions and India, and one representative of each of the other contracting states. While the British Empire as a whole will have six or possibly seven representatives, its voting power will be the same as that of one of the principal states. The voting is so arranged that the five great states, if unanimous, will always be in a majority. The commission will form a clear-

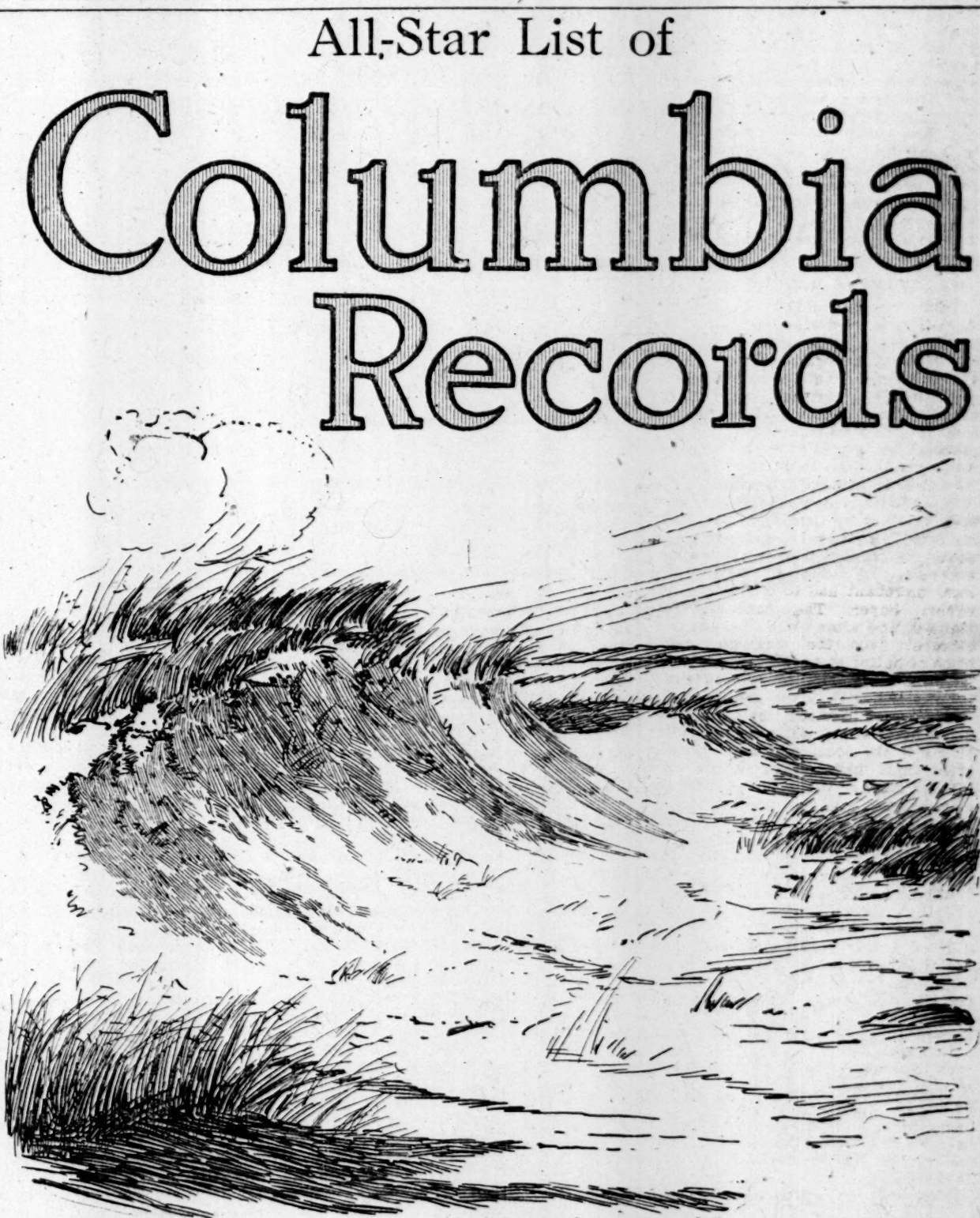
ing house of information of every kind concerning international air navigation; will carry out certain duties imposed specifically upon it by articles of the convention, its most important function, however, will be the amendment of the technical annexes, in which respect it will act, as it were, in a legislative capacity. This power marks a new departure in international arrangements. With the constant progress in aerial science, a provision of this kind, enabling an amendment of some technical provision or requirement to be made speedily, is regarded as being of great value, and may avoid the necessity of denouncing the convention or of calling a special international conference. The commission is also empowered to act as a court of arbitration in the case of the disagreement of two or more contracting states relating to a purely technical regulation.

The convention only contemplates flying in time of peace, and its provisions do not affect the freedom of action of the contracting states either as belligerents or as neutrals. Probably for the first time in the history of international agreements, the British dominions and India are "deemed" to be states for the purpose of the present convention.

MORTGAGES ON GERMAN SHIPS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The German Government, learns the Handelsblad, has declared itself prepared to receive a delegate from the various Dutch mortgage banks to arrange the somewhat touchy question of the mortgages on German ships concluded with Dutch mortgage banks.



"Sand Dunes"

The wild, shifting beauty of wind-swept sand dunes is reflected in this one-step. "Spaniola," a fox-trot, on the other side.

A-2697—85c

Nora Bayes

Makes Records Exclusively for Columbia
—Here Are Some of Her Best

Mammy's Chocolate Soldier..... A-6051—\$1.25
When Yankee Doodle Sails upon the
Good Ship Home Sweet Home... A-2687—85c
Good-Bye, France..... A-2678—85c

Barbara Maurel

Makes Records Exclusively for Columbia
—Here Are Some of Her Best

At Dawning, by Chadwick..... A-2724—\$1.00
Slumber Boat, by Jessie Gaynor... A-2628—\$1.00
Long, Long Ago, an Old Ballad... A-2608—\$1.00

Henry Burr

This Delightful and Dependable Tenor is at his best
in such Columbia Records as:

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That Wonderful Mother of Mine..... A-2711—85c
Over Yonder Where the Lilies Grow..... A-2670—85c

New Columbia Records on Sale about the 10th and 20th of Every Month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York

Get the New
Columbia
Novelty Record
Booklet

Every Columbia Dealer Has It

It contains the cream of the instrumental music of many nations, whether it's Gypsy, Jewish, or Spanish, Turkish, Russian, or Hawaiian.

NEW ZEALAND COST OF LIVING PROBLEM

With Abundance of Necessaries It Could Not Prevent Local Prices Soaring in Sympathy With World Market Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—People who believe that governments should control prices in the interests of consumers may find it instructive to glance at the experience of New Zealand.

The cost of foodstuffs to the consuming public increased about 42 per cent in the Dominion during the war. In other words, the purchasing power of the sovereign, measured by the standard of July, 1914, declined from 10s. to 13s. 9d. Wages became inadequate. Housewives had to cut down home budgets, and grew indignant. Appeals reached the government from almost every section of the community. The government was told that it ought to fix prices, suppress the profiteers, and protect the consumers.

A shortage of foodstuffs did not arise in New Zealand at any stage of the war. During the greater part of the war period there was a glut of meat, butter, and cheese in the cold stores. Australia, little more than three days' steam away, had millions of tons of wheat awaiting shipment, and New Zealand had no difficulty in buying to supplement the local crop. Sugar remained in good supply, and indeed, never rose above 3d. per pound retail. Fruit, denied export, owing to lack of shipping, was unusually plentiful. On the face of it the consumers had a grievance as the prices rose higher and higher, and yet the government, armed with wide powers and filled with good intentions, did not keep down the cost of living. Certain laws of supply and demand, of profit and price level, continued to operate, regardless of the feelings of people who habitually regard these laws as the mere creatures of greedy imaginations.

Local Merchants and Exporters

Take for example what happened in regard to butter. Before the war butter cost 1s. to 1s. 3d. per pound in this country, according to the season. The local consumers used about one-third of the output and the rest was exported to London. The war sent London prices soaring. The local representatives of London firms made contracts to take the total output of factories at prices that looked absolutely speculative here and yet were fully justified by London values. Then the New Zealand retail price rose, because the producers were all ready to take the best price offering and the local merchant had to bid against the export buyer. The consumer exclaimed, and after some time the government fixed the maximum retail price of butter at 1s. 5d. a pound. That was the beginning of the difficulty, not the end.

It became obvious that the local consumers would not get any butter at all if the local merchant, with a price limit, had to buy in the open market against the exporter. So the government had to go further. A threat to prohibit export was not effective, because the producers knew that the government could not allow hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of butter, eagerly sought by the people of Great Britain, to be locked up in New Zealand. So there was really a levy scheme, worked even in conjunction with an imperial purchase arrangement. The British government bought the whole exportable surplus of butter, and it was agreed that the local market should be supplied from the stores. The local merchant was to receive the butter at a price that would enable the retailer to sell at 1s. 5d. a pound, and the loss incurred by the producer on this export price, which realized less than the export price, was to be made up by a levy on butter fat, so that it would be spread over the whole dairy industry.

Novel Levy Scheme

This levy affected the cheese producers as well as the butter producers. They all protested very loudly indeed and after a season the levy was taken off the cheese men. Then it was discovered that many of the factories could make cheese or butter at will, and since cheese paid no levy the number of butter producers was reduced and the burden of the levy correspondingly increased. The government kept the price of butter at 1s. 5d. during the war, but it is by no means certain yet that the butter producers will not succeed in recovering from the public funds what they have paid in the form of a "class tax" to use their own words.

The government, asked why the butter producers alone should be taxed to the benefit of the community generally, could make no logical reply; and the government, with experience of the levy, dared not extend the system to other products.

Meat, butter, cheese, and wool, with various other products, were bought from New Zealand by the Imperial Government at fixed prices for the whole exportable surplus. The meat producers, more fortunate or more powerful than the butter producers, maintained their right to get the export price in the local market. The Imperial Government could not get the meat away owing to the shipping shortage in the later years of the war, and it paid for meat delivered in the home. So the local consumer had to pay the export price—he called it the "price" for meat while there was a glut of the supplies could be packed in the overcrowded stores. The consumer protested, but what was the government to do? The ministers were well aware that the meat producers were losing millions already, though the sale of their product to the Imperial Government, through official channels, at much less than the

world market value. The government probably could have got a better price for Britain if it could have disregarded altogether the local consumer. The producers saw their beef being sold at 5d. per pound at the ship's side in New Zealand, and they learned that the British Government was selling it wholesale for 13d. per pound in England. They clamored for an explanation, and were told that Britain had to buy from America at more than double the New Zealand price and was pooling the meat and averaging the price.

Government's Dilemma

The government struggled vainly to help the consumers without doing damage in some other direction. It offered to supply meat to retail butchers at the export price from the stores and found at once that it was attacking an industry. It must control the retail trade if it would reduce the price of meat by this means. State control of the butchery business would have brought a chain of other obligations and the government recoiled. Then high prices of products were reflected in land value and taxation revenue. The government could make no drastic move without reducing production, growing ever more important as the world shortage of food became more apparent. It could not afford to sacrifice revenue, as war costs piled up. It could not prevent the rise of wages, which entailed increased production costs and so cut away the basis of old prices. The fact that the Dominion must get more for its exports in order to pay for high-priced imports became increasingly apparent.

This is a mere sketch of the factors at work in connection with New Zealand's particular "cost of living" problem. It will serve to show how it was that a relatively small country, with a compact population, with its trade concentrated in a few channels, with abundance of almost all necessities within its reach, and with a tradition of courageous experiment to support its government, was yet unable to prevent its local prices rising during the war period in sympathy with the market prices of the world.

A NEW SWADESHI VENTURE IN INDIA

Mr. Gandhi Has Taken Up a Movement Whose Object Is to Promote Home Industries

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Mr. K. Gandhi, whose "satyagraha" movement became the occasion, if not in fact the original cause, of the recent revolutionary upheaval in northern India, appears to have dropped "satyagraha" for the moment, and to have taken up the cult of "Swadeshi" instead. The "Swadeshi" movement had a brief and troubled vogue in Bengal more than a dozen years ago, and it came to an inglorious end. The literal meaning of the word "Swadeshi" in Bengali is "Our Country," and its ostensible object was to encourage home industries. Unfortunately for itself, it mixed up this laudable object with the much less laudable object of boycotting British goods as a token of resentment at the partition of Bengal. The result was that many people attached themselves to it from political and not from economic motives, and a great many ventures were started without proper money backing, and without any experience, on a wave of pseudo-patriotic enthusiasm. The enthusiasm quickly wore off, and the people who had vowed never to wear another stitch of English cloth went quietly back to the products of Lancashire, while "Swadeshi" stores collapsed, as they had started, by the hundred.

It may be noted that Bombay did not take much part in this movement at the time. It was largely a Bengal movement, and was characterized by all the impulsiveness and lack of prevision which have ruined so many Bengal enterprises. Mr. Gandhi apparently thinks so, for he has recently thrown himself into a movement in the Bombay presidency which has as its main object the encouragement of the production and wearing of purely Indian cloth. In opening a store in Bombay having this object in view, Mr. Gandhi urged those present to take a Swadeshi vow, which one of his supporters split up into two sections, describing them as the "pure" Swadeshi and the "mixed" Swadeshi vow. The "pure" Swadeshi vow, Mr. Gandhi explained, was a vow to wear and use nothing but Indian articles. The "mixed" vow related only to the wearing and using of certain necessary articles. Mr. Gandhi added that he had elaborated after some discussion a third vow, which permitted those who took it to dispose of costly foreign goods in their possession gradually, and not to wear them on religious and ceremonial occasions.

Mr. Gandhi went on to point out that India produced cloth to the extent of one-fourth of its requirements only. He urged that the output should be increased. In the Punjab thousands of ladies of good family spun yarn in their homes, and if the women of the whole of India were to do the same they could turn out Swadeshi cloth in large quantities.

(Mr. Gandhi seems to have been under the impression that the spinning of yarn and the weaving of cloth were one and the same process. Weaving is, of course, an ancient home industry in India, but it has been largely killed by the competition of the Lancashire and Bombay power looms.) There were, he added, 56 lakhs (5,600,000) of sadhus (religious mendicants) in India living on public charity. If they could also be induced to take to spinning yarns the country would be immensely benefited.

The extremist Indian press waxes enthusiastic over these proposals, but the English press expresses grave doubt about the result of Mr. Gandhi's experiment in Bombay.

BRITISH METHODS IN CROWN COLONIES

Sir H. Clifford Says Gifts of Law and Order and Equal Justice to Natives Have Justified the British Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a recent dinner of the African Society, Sir Hugh Clifford spoke out of the fullness of his knowledge in regard to developments on the Gold Coast, and more generally as to the character of British administration in the Crown colonies and dependencies of the Empire. He said, in part, as reported in the journal of the society:

"There arises the immensely difficult problem which the administrator in tropical countries finds set to him for his solution, which is: How can he most efficiently open up the wealth of the tropics to the service of all mankind and at the same time safeguard the populations of those countries against the speedy degeneration which the rapid changes effected in their environment and conditions of life are only too likely to occasion?"

Helplessness of Natives

"The first point which, it seems to me, it is necessary to recognize, in connection with the very difficult problem to which I have alluded, is that the people of the tropics, left unaided, have not been able to bring about for themselves the developments which are now taking place with such surprising rapidity with the aid of and under the guidance of Europeans. Civilizations in the tropics, though they have in many instances risen to high levels, have never been able long to endure. They have almost invariably come from without in the first instance, but sooner or later they have degenerated and died away. Anyone who has stood amid the gigantic ruins of Khmer architecture in Cambodia, where Ankor Wat, the principal temple, measures nearly three miles in circumference, inside ditches, and has compared those tremendous edifices with the wooden huts which now suffice the modern Cambodians, is compelled to realize how appalling is the degeneration which has befallen that people since the time of their forefathers who built those wonderful prayers in stone. Similar traces of vanished civilizations are to be found in many parts of tropical Asia; and in nearly all of them, during the past 50 years, a new movement of regeneration has been set on foot with the assistance of Europeans and with the aid of European energy, ingenuity, and inventiveness.

"But in Africa, it seems to me—and I now speak of the only part of Africa I know, namely, the Gold Coast—you have a people who, though they have a past of their own, which is mainly a tradition of migration from some unknown central part of Africa to the coast regions which they now inhabit, have never had occasion to exhaust their energies by great but ephemeral efforts of the sort to which I have just alluded, and who it is possible may have conserved them for future use. This is a reflection which seems to me to justify the entertainment of high hopes for the future development of some, at least, of the West African races.

"If, however, these hopes are to be realized, it appears to me that one of the primary objects which the administrator in tropical Africa should endeavor to secure is that where European effort can alone effect its object, it should be heartily welcomed and encouraged, but where you find any industry which the native, under wise guidance and sympathetic assistance, can develop for himself, you should avoid bringing the European into the field of active competition with him.

Forms of European Help

"There are many directions in which it will be seen that Europeans can alone effect what is required. In the whole territory of what is today the Gold Coast, for example, though the tribal systems developed by the people are of very ancient date, and though many features of those systems have been evolved with great ingenuity, even in the days of the great Ashanti federation, it was never found possible to carry on any continued self-government that did not entail acute rivalry with, and constant menace to, their neighbors and the persistent oppression of the weak by the strong. These tribal systems are in force today, and the administration of the people is carried on mainly by and through them; but it is European influence and guidance which have rendered them efficient instruments of government.

"The history of the Gold Coast furnishes an interesting illustration of the recognition by a native population of the fact that law and order and equal justice are gifts which the people of Europe have in their power to bestow upon the people of the tropics. I always like to remember that the Gold Coast colony, so called, is really a federation of a large number of small native states, whose tribal authorities voluntarily sought British guidance and protection some 80 years ago in the time of George Maclean. George Maclean, the husband of the poetess, L. E. L., was the Governor of the British trading stations of the Gold Coast. He did not seek any authority over the neighboring tribes, but the lure which he set up was that of equal justice for all men who came voluntarily with their disputes to his tribunal; and little by little the various native states, which now form the Gold Coast Colony, of their own motion, entered into a bond by which they undertook to do away

with human sacrifice and other barbarous practices which have become ingrained in their tribal customs, and to accept this new ideal of justice which had been set up in their midst through the personal influence of this one man—George Maclean.

British Methods Best

"The point I desire to emphasize is that the Gold Coast Colony—and there are many other tropical possessions of the Crown which are in a like case—is today a part of the British Empire because the people of the country, and the tribal authorities which managed on their behalf the affairs of the little native states of which they are the inhabitants, voluntarily, of their own motion, and for their own good, protection, and advantage, sought British justice in the settlement of their public and private disputes; and that here you find no trace of the grasping, sword-rattling imperialism to which some of our countrymen are wont to ascribe the spread of British dominion in tropical lands. For these gifts of law and order and equal justice are boons which in these regions Europeans alone have so far been able to secure to the indigenous populations; and in my experience they are conferred in these lands with a larger measure of generosity and completeness under British rule than under any other system of Administration that has yet been devised. This seems to me to be at once the principal justification and the surest foundation upon which our rule stands."

JAMAICA ADDS TO LOGWOOD INDUSTRY

Dye and Chemical Factory of Considerable Size Erected in Parish of Westmoreland—Report of Race Riots Denied

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies.—Through a news agency here a statement was sent abroad and published that race riots were proceeding in this island. There have been no such riots, and the statement is a gross exaggeration of the simple fact that there were some street rows during the peace celebrations. Sailors from ships in the harbor were attacked by hooligans, and in the following row injuries of minor character were given and received. A hooligan element also interfered with the car service by overcrowding the cars and somewhat damaging one of them. The authorities took prompt steps to check any repetition of this, and a public holiday a week later was entirely without any untoward incident. Under the stress of economic conditions and unemployment, there is more restlessness and irritability than is normal here, but it is a damaging misrepresentation to connect race rioting with this island. The friendly manner in which the black, white, and colored elements unite as a community is a unique

feature here, and a valuable asset to the island.

An important fact about new industrial enterprises here is the establishment on the southwest coast, in the parish of Westmoreland, of a dye and chemical factory of considerable size. Ever since the logwood was introduced from the coast of Honduras, away back in the seventeenth century, Jamaica has proved an admirable field for its growth. Logwood hardly needs anything that can be termed cultivation. It springs up and grows luxuriantly on all the plains, and occasional thinning out is all that it needs. The war gave a great impetus to the demand for dyes, and the logwood dye, which had been shoved into a corner by German products, commanded remarkably high prices. The fact has come home to men of capital that instead of shipping the wood in bulk at great cost for freight, it is much more profitable to extract the dyes here in the island. To the other factories previously established, is now being added the one above mentioned, which has been built by the Yorkshire Dye-Ware & Chemical Company.

Standing in an inclosure of 27 acres, with the works themselves covering six acres, the construction of the factory after 10 months' work is pretty nearly complete. Tram lines lead from the factory to the company's wharf, where its own coasting boats are ready to receive and discharge cargoes. Both steam and electricity are to be used as the driving power, and an abundant water supply has been provided from a river along a three-mile canal. With the cottages erected for employees, the factory forms quite a little township.

CANADIAN PLANS TO DEFEAT BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Representatives of Vimy Post No. 4 of Montreal recently waited upon the government asking it to take "immediate and efficacious measures to root out the development of bolshevism in Canada." It was also urged upon the government that sufficient money should be appropriated by it to cover the cost of the publication and circulation of pamphlets, other literature showing up the abuses of bolshevism, and also the use of motion pictures having the same object in view.

The Grand Army representatives also recommended that Baron Eugene de Schelling, the Russian diplomatist who wrote "The Suicide of Monarchy," should be employed as a special commissioner to fight bolshevism in Canada. The commission of which it is proposed Baron de Schelling should be a member, is, according to the proposals of the Grand Army of Canada, to be formed from representatives of the government and Canadian patriotic societies. It is further suggested that an anti-Bolshevist Russo-Canadian society should be formed similar to the Russo-American Society of New York, and that it should follow the plans already in use by the American organization in fighting the spread of bolshevism in the Dominion.

The Store is closed at 5 P.M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

Graceful Autumn Hats of Unique Individuality

(many of them created in Paris, others in B. Altman & Co.'s New York ateliers) present a galaxy of extraordinarily clever originations for milady's choosing in the Millinery Salon on the Third Floor.

Fashionable Fur Coats

are shown in the Fur Department in a superlatively interesting collection which includes a number of imported models as well as many clever adaptations and originations from the leading American designers.

Among the attractive garments in regular stock from which selections may now be made are the following:

Karakul Coats	\$375.00 to 2,100.00
Mole Coats	250.00 to 1,500.00
Gray Squirrel Coats,	225.00 to 1,075.00
Hudson Seal Coats,	225.00 to 1,250.00
Pony Coats (plain and trimmed)	
at	\$110.00 to 225.00

(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Exquisite French Blouses

just received from Paris and now awaiting the coming of their future possessors, are far lovelier than it would seem possible for a blouse to be.

Among the many beautiful creations in the collection—of which no two are quite alike—are a number of especially attractive overblouses, presenting new and charming variations of the modish pannier, tablier and cascade effects; an extremely chic postilion blouse; and a generous selection of costume blouses of more conservative design.

The dominant materials are georgette, tricolette, metal cloth, embroidered crepe, lace and net; and there is also a large assemblage of exceptionally fine lingerie blouses.

The prices range from \$29.00 for a dainty, hand-embroidered lingerie blouse, to \$275.00 for a lovely overblouse of embroidered black silk net.

(Second Floor)

SPECIAL VALUES

will be offered, beginning to-day (Monday), in Sales of Household Linens and French Filet Lace Window Panels

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York

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Thirty-Fifth Street

SOUTHERN SKY
FOR OCTOBER

The Christian Science Monitor
The recent discovery of two comets
has made the announcement of the fact
of how astronomical news is
distributed.

The 1889 Harvard College Ob-
servatory has been the official center
of distribution of such news in
the United States. The distributing
office in Europe before the war
was at Kiel, Germany. In the
United States it is probable that the Paris
observatory will be the distributing
center for Europe. The operation of
this system is as follows: Suppose
an astronomer has discovered a
comet. As soon as he feels sure of
it, he telegraphs the news to
Paris. The message when received
is immediately cabled to distributing
offices abroad, and telegraphed to a
number of subscribing observatories and
universities in America. At the same
time it is given also to the press. A
copy is prepared, put quickly into
the mails, and mailed to many subscribers.
If the discovery or important
fact is received from a foreign center
observatory, the process is much
the same, except that the news is not
sent where it is already known.
If a comet or an asteroid, the usual
plan is to wire the announcement
of its discovery, and the first three
positions obtained on three
consecutive nights, as soon as each is
obtained. These give material for the
determination of the orbit and
ephemeris, which they are
sent to the Harvard Observatory.
Results are incorporated in a
bulletin and sent out by mail. This
bulletin furnishes the knowledge to all
who use it, and anticipates the
need in technical periodicals.

Use of a Code

The messages contain many
figures. It is more satisfactory to use
a code for cable and telegraph. Of-
ten during the war no code mes-
sages were permitted, and astron-
omical news as well as others had to conform
to much greater accuracy. The
code largely in use was devised
by Prof. W. P. Gerrish of the
Harvard Observatory, and provides
for the ready, accurate, and
reliable transmission of numerical
figures. The figures of the message are
put into a preconcerted order.
Figures express other things
than numbers. For example, 2 is used
as a sign, and 1 for a minus
sign. The message is then put into
the author calls a "syllabic
code" consisting of 11 words, each of
which is a monosyllable of two letters.
The characters are as follows:
a=de, b=fl, c=go, d=ku,
e=men, f=lp, g=ot, h=ux,
i=utilized, or a dash=vy.
The words for memorizing
these are: amenipotux, vy. It will
be seen that the five vowels are used
in order, either preceded or fol-
lowed by a distinctive consonant. As
there is a mistake is more easily de-
tected and rectified.

An example of a message, ac-
cording to the Gerrish system, "Comet
1919a, kuzagofide deufienba
men badegeipde fidekuxk" is
read "William F. Anderson" is
the name of the discoverer. "1919a" is
the naked eye, was discovered
on Jan. 15, 1919, Greenwich
Time, in Right Ascension 20
minutes and 14.2 seconds,
declination +7 degrees, 12 min-
utes and 48 seconds." The last word
"fidekuxk" is a check
and corresponds to a number
in the arithmetical sum of the
figures. If the sum comprises
more than one figure, the last figure is dis-
carded. By means of the check
number, one is able not only
to locate an error but to locate and
correct it. The Syllabic Code has
been very successful in astronomy,
and is easily extended to many
types of messages involving
numerical data.

The Map
shows the great Square of
Mizar in the north. Cygnus, Aquila,
and Scorpio are bidding us
until next year. Eridanus is
extended in the east, while
his bow appears just above
Sirius, the bright Dog-

Star, in Canis Major is gleaming in
the southeast. Overhead is the in-
significant constellation of Sculptor. The
zodiacal constellations shown are
Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus,
Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, and Taurus.
In the last-named constellation we see
the Pleiades, a group of stars well
known to all times and peoples. Of
the 11 first-magnitude stars visible at
our time of observation, only Fomal-
haut and Achernar are near the zenith.
The others are quite low. The Milky
Way also hugs the horizon at this
time.

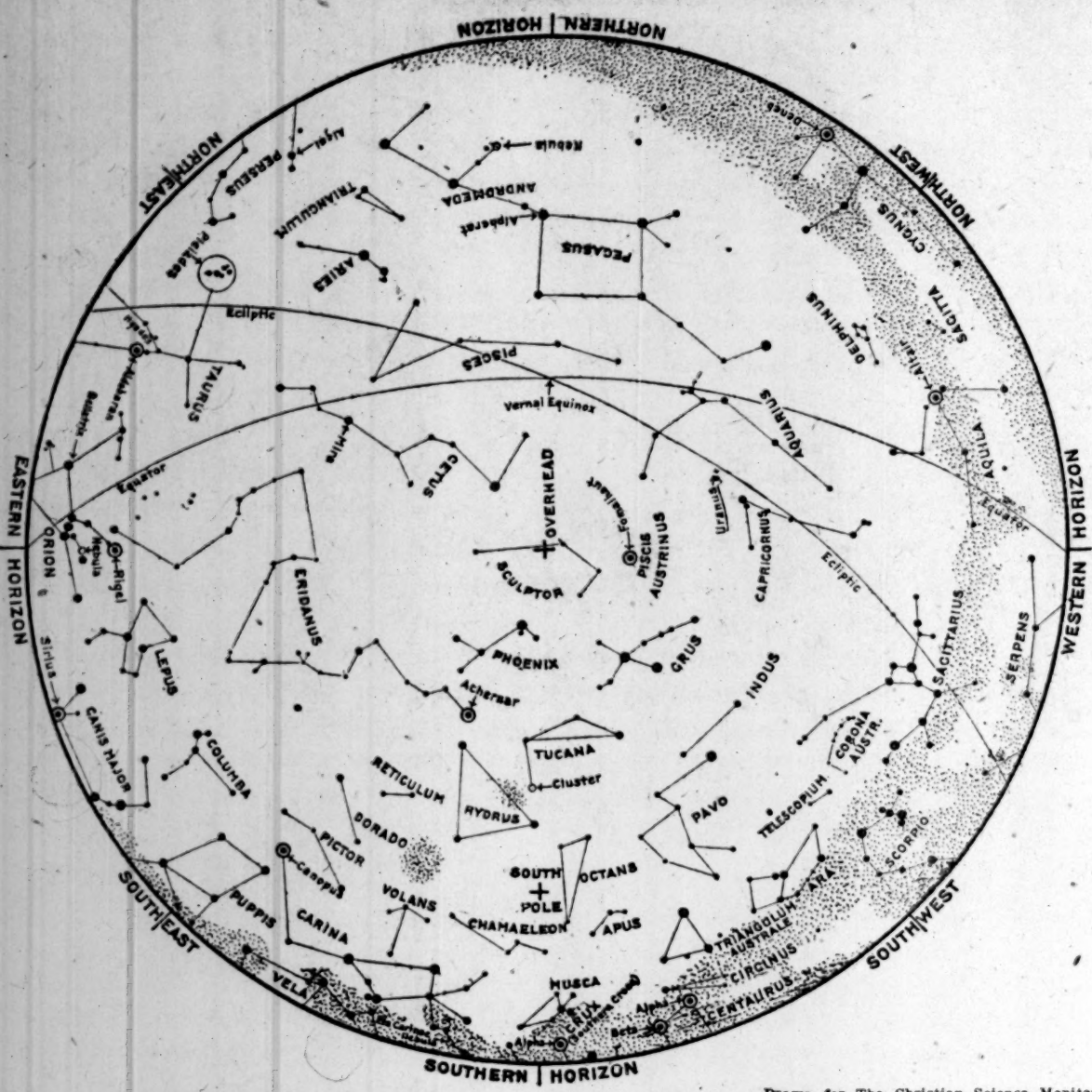
The phases of the moon in Green-
wich mean time are as follows: First
quarter on Oct. 2 at 8:37 a. m., full
moon on Oct. 9 at 1:39 p. m., last
quarter on Oct. 16 at 5:05 a. m., and
new moon on Oct. 23 at 8:40 p. m.
The moon will be in perigee on Oct.
11, and in apogee on Oct. 26. In its
circuit of the sky this month it will
pass near Uranus on Oct. 6, Neptune
on Oct. 17, Jupiter on Oct. 18, Mars
and Saturn on Oct. 19, Venus on Oct.
20, and Mercury on Oct. 25.

The planet Venus is now a morning
star, having passed inferior conjunc-
tion with the sun last month. Seen
in a telescope, the form is a crescent,
which is becoming wider. Its bright-
ness is increasing, reaching greatest
brilliance on Oct. 20, when the planet
will be 10 times as bright as Sirius.
Mars may be seen in the early morn-
ing near Regulus on the northern
side. Mars is approaching us but the
distance is still so great that Regulus
is the brighter. It is in conjunction
with Saturn on Oct. 24, when it will
pass very close on the southern side.
This conjunction will serve to make
sure of the identity of both planets.
The other planets at present are either
inconspicuous, or too near the sun for
observation.

Competent
Competent Bankers are something vastly
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The October evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of southern Africa and southern Australia but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Oct. 7 at 11 p. m., Oct. 22 at 10 p. m., Nov. 6 at 9 p. m., and Nov. 22 at 8 p. m., in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

MRS. PANKHURST TO
TOUR NORTH AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mrs. Em-
eline Pankhurst, former leader of
militant suffragists in England, ar-
rived in New York on Saturday to be-
gin a lecture tour of the United States
and Canada. Mrs. Pankhurst said she
considered the great work confront-
ing women now to be the suppression
of bolshevism.

"We women," she said, "are going to
put an end to bolshevism by applying
the same spirit that prompted women
to turn out munitions and stand be-
hind their men during the war."

For the preservation of the world's
peace, which she described as the
greatest international problem now to
be accomplished, Mrs. Pankhurst ad-
vocated an immediate and open alli-
ance of Great Britain, France and the
United States, saying that not only
these three nations the strongest, but
they were also actuated by similar
policies and a sense of fairness and
so were able to put into effect the
only real guarantee of world peace.

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Great Britain, she said, was more
democratic than the United States in
some ways, notably because she had
franchised her women.

CANAL CONSTRUCTION IN BRAZIL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Legislature of the State of
Bahia, Brazil, a commerce report
says, has instructed the Department
of Public Works to begin at once sur-
veys for the construction of a canal
from Jaguaribe to the River Jequirica,
and from this river another canal to
Marro de Sao Joao, a canal to join
the Boipeba and Santarem rivers; and
to cooperate with the municipalities
of Cannavieras and Belmont to re-
pair the present canal joining these
cities but which has long fallen into
disuse.

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EXPORTERS WILL
CONFER ON TRADE

Meeting to Be Held in New York
Next Month to Discuss and
Unite on Plan for Improving
Business With Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Practically
every recognized exporter in the
United States has been invited to par-
ticipate in a convention of business
men from all parts of the country
which is to be held in this city, Oct. 16
and 17, under the auspices of the
American Manufacturers Export As-
sociation for the purpose of determin-
ing and uniting upon a definite plan of
action with regard to trade with other
countries. Every chamber of com-
merce, trade association and foreign
banking institution has been requested
to send delegates.

"Particular attention will be given
to the question of trade with the new
nations set up in the peace treaty and
with Russia and the Central Powers,"
says the association in a statement. "To
this end special commissions have al-
ready been appointed and will report
their findings to the convention, which
will also hear from official and com-
mercial representatives, who have
been asked to give their views. While
the foreign trade of the United States
reached the unprecedented total of
over \$7,000,000,000 for the year ending
June 30, the figures for July show a
falling off of nearly \$350,000,000, and
this fact, coupled with the uncertainty
of social and political conditions in
Europe and the serious and continuing
depreciation of foreign exchange, has
increased the demand for information as
to the best means of meeting the unusual
situation in which business now finds
itself."

"It has been ascertained," the as-
sociation says, "that many manufactur-
ers have already found the rate of
European exchange operating in the
manner of an embargo against their
products. The fact that European
buyers must pay from 15 per cent to
600 per cent more for American dol-
lars than they did before the war, pro-
hibits every purchase that is not es-
sential. A joint committee of bankers
and manufacturers has this matter
under advisement at the present mo-
ment, and at the convention an effort
will be made to formulate some gen-

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Columbia Gramophones
Maytag Electric Washers
Hotpoint Electric Appliances
Universal Electric Appliances
Wear Ever Aluminum Utensils,
etc.

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can be gained only by an actual
visit to this store.

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Dependable Merchandise

PRIVATE OPERATION
OF SHIPS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If the
United States would turn over its ships
to private firms for operation, there
might be a great increase of passenger
and freight business with all parts of
the world, in the opinion of P. A. S.
Franklin, president of the Interna-
tional Mercantile Marine, on his re-
turn from Europe on Saturday. Mr.
Franklin said that his company was
ready to carry trade to South America
and, by way of the Panama Canal, to
Australia, New Zealand, the Philip-
pines and the Orient, if the govern-
ment would let it have the ships. He
added that various lines whose ships
had been in government use would
soon renew their passenger service
between the United States and Europe.
Mr. Franklin said that the United
States was the leading maritime nation
now and that he hoped the wonderful
opportunity offered would be seized.

PLEA FOR COUNT OF
WOMEN IN 1920 CENSUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of
the National Women's Trade Union
League, in a letter to William C. Red-
field, Secretary of Commerce, re-
quests that both wage-earning and
housekeeping women be enumerated in
the 1920 census. She says: "Since
women have entered industry in so
many lines and in such great numbers,
the greatest labor problem of the re-
construction period lies in the dispar-
ity between the wage scales of women
and men, and as justifying the dis-
crimination, it is frequently argued
that women are not entitled to the
same wage as men because they do
not support families. Statistics so
far as available show that a large pro-
portion of women do support fami-
lies, and complete figures on the sub-
ject would, we believe, aid materially
in bringing the wage standards of wo-
men up to the wage standards of
men."

OREGON WOULD AID MEXICO

NOGALES, Arizona—Gen. Alvaro

Oregon, former Minister of War in the
Carranza Cabinet, and candidate for
President of Mexico in 1920, announced
here that he would take the field
against the United States in the event
of armed intervention by the United
States.

"It has been ascertained," the as-
sociation says, "that many manufactur-
ers have already found the rate of
European exchange operating in the
manner of an embargo against their
products. The fact that European
buyers must pay from 15 per cent to
600 per cent more for American dol-
lars than they did before the war, pro-
hibits every purchase that is not es-
sential. A joint committee of bankers
and manufacturers has this matter
under advisement at the present mo-
ment, and at the convention an effort
will be made to formulate some gen-

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is up to the same high standard. Croft
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MOUS DICKENSIAN INNS

The Saracen's Head, Towcester
By R. W. Matz, Editor of
The Dickensian

These articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 21, Nov. 29, and Dec. 15, 1918, Jan. 2, Jan. 11, Jan. 21, Jan. 29, Feb. 13, Feb. 25, March 12, April 14, April 26, May 26, June 11, and June 23, 1919.

XVI
In the previous article we left our pilgrims at the Pickwickians starting from the Royal Hotel, Birmingham, in their chaises, on their way back to London. The weather was unpropitious for such a journey, but they determined to make the best of it. They passed through Coventry, Dunstable, and Daventry, where they had good horses, and reached Towcester where they again stopped for a short purpose. At the end of each day it rained harder than ever, with the result that when they pulled up at the Saracen's Head at the last place they were in a disconsolate state. Rob Sawyer's apparel, we said, "shone so with the wet that it might have been mistaken for a full coat of prepared oilskin." In these circumstances, and on the recommendation of the wise Sam, the party decided to stop the night at "The Saracen's Head."

"The Saracen's Head," Sam said, "is a master as a further inducement, everything clean and comfortable. Very good little dinner, sir, they are ready in half an hour—pair of French, sir, and a weal cutlet; French, sir, taters, tart, and tidiness. A better stop were you are, sir, if I might recommend." At this very moment the host appeared, and, having heard Sam's statement, Mr. Pickwick decided to take the "advice" of the trusted servant, which caused the party to smile with delight.

Sam in Name

The pilgrim to Towcester to-day, looking for the sign of "The Saracen's Head," would find himself on a road, for it was changed a year back to "The Pomfret Arms."

Indeed, it was so called at the time the "Pickwick Papers" were first issued, having been altered in 1831 to bidding of the new lord of the manor when he succeeded to the title of Viscount. But doubtless Dickens knew in his newspaper reporting days, and described it from memory, as being the old name, for the present book is 1827-28. Beyond the name, the hotel to-day is not really the same as it was in those days, the only material alteration being the conversion of the open space, where the open chimney and seats have given place to more ornate and ornate substitutes.

The house is a prominent feature, a low, long-looking building with a row of windows, two stories high (the dormer windows in the old days roof being counted another), a half of a light brown sandstone, peculiar to the neighborhood. There is a picturesque bow window on the ground floor to the left of the solid oak gateway leading to the coach yard, and over this the swinging signboard flanked by two curious carved figures set in alcoves let into the wall; the general setting is a pleasant one of the old-time days of the early era.

For the Traveler

It was always an agreeable and a relief to the traveler when he arrived at the inn at his destination, and that feeling will be dispelled when the old Saracen's Head is reached. But to the Pickwickians, on the occasion of their visit, it was a disappointment, for they had just driven to the Saracen's Head and found it a haven of delight indeed; these few words of instructions from the landlord to make the room their own must have been cheerfully received, and the result, as we saw in the following paragraph, was their hearts:

"The Saracen's Head" was brought, the fire was lit, and a fresh log of wood was put on. In 15 minutes time a waiter came with the cloth for dinner, the curtains drawn, the fire was blazing, and everything looked as every traveler does in all decent English inns. If the traveler had been expected to find his comforts prepared for him, he would have been disappointed.

In this cozy room they gathered, and they had sufficiently dried themselves and eagerly waited for dinner to be served. To them suddenly reappeared Mr. Weller, accompanied by no person than the notorious Mr. Bland, who had been discovered, was also in the hotel. He was on his way to the great Buff Ball, to be held at Birmingham the next evening.

Mr. Weller, he was heartily welcomed, and an agreement was made to dine together. Mr. Pott soon began to entertain the company with his mission and fresh and taking the opportunity of all some of his best abusive words at the expense of his rival, the Etonian Independent, editor.

Mr. Weller extolled the genius of his staff, and revealed the secret of how he "cramped" for the "Chinese Metaphysics" and set up the two worlds in the world and combining his information with the Etonian Independent, editor.

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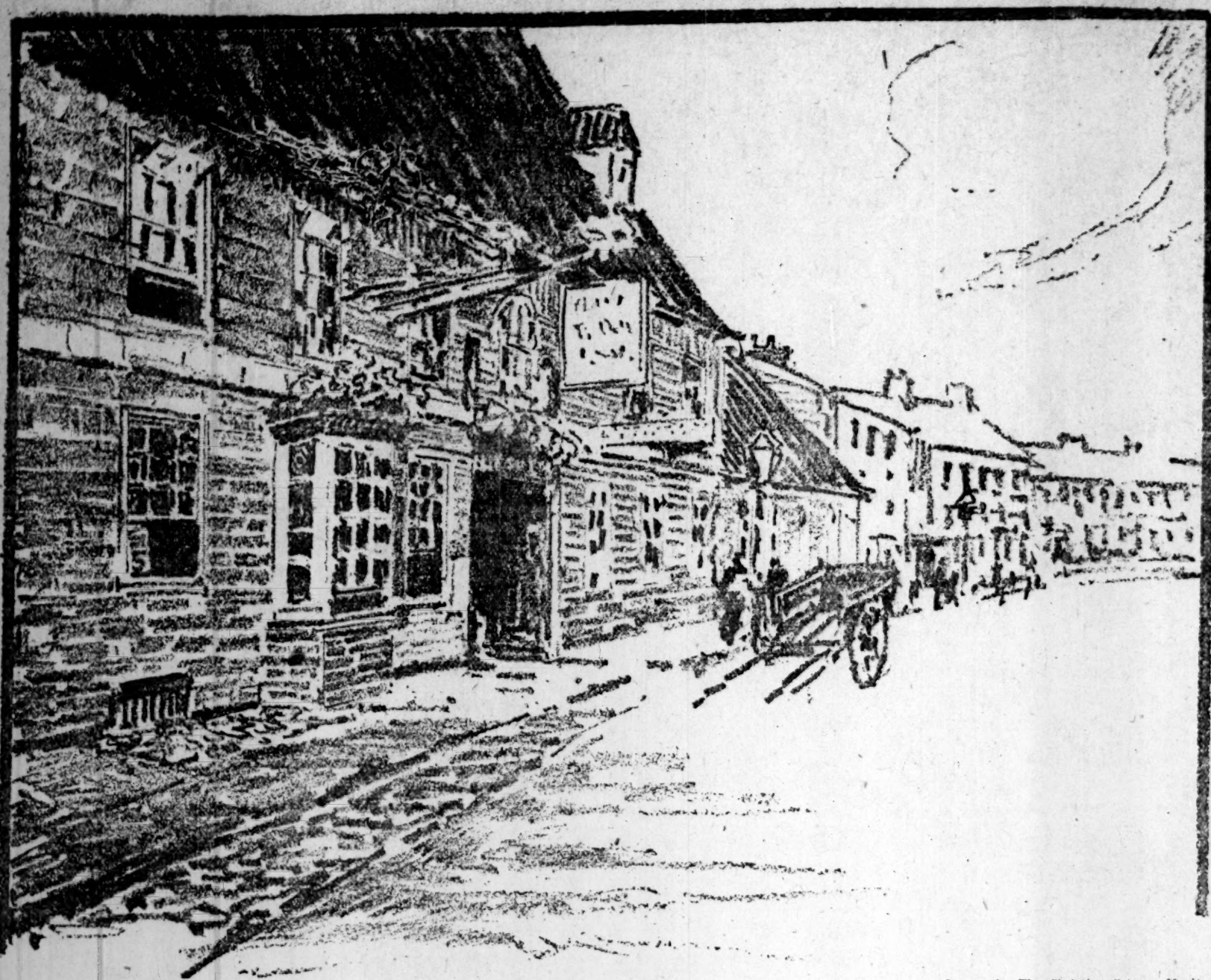
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Saracen's Head, Towcester

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ADVANCING

Government Bureau Reports for August Show Still Higher Costs to Consumers—Producers and Jobbers Getting Less

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Retail food prices advanced during August, and are still mounting, despite the government campaign to reduce the cost of living, according to price figures collected by two government departments, covering practically every section of the country.

At the same time, both wholesale prices and the price paid to producers have dropped, the government reports indicate. In the principal cities of the United States, retail prices were boosted from 1-5 of a cent to 8 cents per sales unit on ham, sirloin steak, butter, eggs, potatoes, and pork chops, according to preliminary reports to the statistical bureau of the Department of Labor for August.

During the same month, the level of prices paid producers and farmers decreased 3 to 4 per cent, according to an announcement made by the Department of Agriculture.

Wholesale Prices Lower

Decreases in wholesale prices for August, as compared with July, are shown in reports to the bureau of markets, which found the following:

Wholesale butter prices went down nearly 3 per cent in New York, and 1 per cent in Chicago. Potatoes decreased 20 per cent in New York and 3 per cent on Chicago wholesale markets.

Good steer loin dressed cuts decreased 4½ cents per pound in Boston; 3 cents in New York, and nearly the same in Philadelphia.

Good steer loin is the trade name for the cut from which sirloin steak comes. But the decrease of 3 cents per pound wholesale was not reflected in retail prices, which, according to the Labor Department report, showed an increase in the average price charged by retailers. The increase averaged slightly less than 1 cent per pound.

Increases far outnumber decreases in retail prices for August, as compared with July, according to figures collected by the Labor Department. Retail price figures of the department are averages based on prices charged by at least 25 dealers in each city canvassed. An increase of a fraction of a cent per sales unit thus may represent an increase of several cents on the part of many dealers.

Comparative Lists

A comparison of averages computed by the Labor Department for some principal cities shows these increases for August:

Birmingham, Alabama—Ham, 1-5 cent per pound; sirloin steak, 4-5 cent; eggs, 6-10 cents; potatoes, 2-5 of a cent per pound.

Boston, Massachusetts—Ham, 1-10 of a cent per pound; sirloin steak, 7-10 of a cent; butter, 1-2-5 cents; eggs, 1-10 cents; potatoes, 2-5 of a cent per pound; pork chops, 2 cents.

Atlanta, Georgia—Ham, 2-2-5 cents; butter, 4-5 of a cent; eggs, 8-4-5 cents; potatoes, 6-10 of a cent per pound; pork chops, 5 cents.

Chicago, Illinois—Ham, 1 cent; sirloin steak, 8-10 of a cent; butter, 3-10 of a cent; eggs, 1-7-10 cents; potatoes, 2-10 of a cent; pork chops, 3 cents.

Cleveland, Ohio—Ham, 1-5-10 cents;

butter, 3-10 of a cent; eggs, 1-1-0 cents; potatoes, 3 cents.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin—Ham, 1-10 of a cent; butter, 2-4-10 cents; eggs, 2-9-10 cents; potatoes, 1-10 of a cent; pork chops, 6-10 of a cent.

Los Angeles, California—Ham, 4-10 of a cent; eggs, 1-2-10 cents; pork chops, 4 cents.

Baltimore, Maryland—Ham, 1 cent; butter, 1½ cents; eggs, 3 cents; potatoes, 4-10 of a cent.

Buffalo, New York—Butter, 1-4-10 cents; eggs, 3 cents; potatoes, 5 cents; pork chops, 2 cents.

Washington, District of Columbia—Ham, 1-10 of a cent; sirloin steak, 3-1-10 cents; butter, 6-10 of a cent; eggs, 3-3-10 cents; potatoes, 5-10 of a cent.

New Orleans, Louisiana—Ham, 1-8-10 cents; butter, 9-10 of a cent; eggs, 3-10 of a cent; potatoes, 5-10 of a cent.

New York, New York—Butter, 17-10 cents; eggs, 2-1-10 cents.

St. Louis, Missouri—Butter, 1-4-10 cents; eggs, 1-8-10 cents; potatoes, 1-10 of a cent.

San Francisco, California—Eggs, 5-8-10 cents.

Seattle, Washington—Ham, 1-5-10 cents; butter, 3-3-10 cents; eggs, 5-6-10 cents; potatoes, 2-10 of a cent.

Government Foods Resold

Chicago Wholesalers Admit Changing Labels on Cans

CHICAGO, Illinois—Evidence that foods are being stored in furniture warehouses, and that wholesale grocers bought canned goods from the government at various prices and sold them at a good profit, was brought out here at an inquiry conducted by the City Food Bureau.

One wholesaler said his profit was 33½ per cent. Another admitted changing the labels and selling the government canned goods as his own brand.

One storage-house man admitted that foods were being stored in the furniture warehouses. Another made a denial, but the chairman of the bureau replied to him that he had evidence that thousands of dollars worth of food were stored in his warehouse, and that Morris & Co. alone had 20,000 cases there.

A wholesaler, who said much food was being stored, said that shipments to Europe were leaving little surplus in the United States. His firm bought 28,794 cans of string beans from a government warehouse here at 8-1-2 cents a can, or \$1 a case of 12 cans, and sold them to retailers at \$1.35.

Another wholesaler bought canned beans from the government at 9 cents a can and sold them for \$1.35 a case. Still another bought beans at 8½ cents a can and sold them at \$1.25 a case, and admitted he had removed the labels and substituted his own.

WATER-POWER SITES BILL TO BE PUSHED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speedy enactment of legislation to open up vast water-power sites on public lands will be urged as an aid to putting industry on an active peace basis, Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, said on Saturday. Senator Jones has reported to the Senate the water-power bill virtually as recently passed by the House. Compromises will be accepted rather than defeat this measure and still further delay opening up of these water-power sources, Senator Jones indicated.

PACKERS RESISTING REGULATION BILLS

Charges Are Made That They Had Many Witnesses Brought to Hearings Before Agriculture Committee to Help Their Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Hearings in regard to the desirability of permitting the big meat packers to continue doing business in the future as in the past, which have been held by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, have halted temporarily. This gives an opportunity to sum up the testimony for and against the packers.

Many more witnesses have held that it is to the advantage of the country to permit the packers to go on unhindered than have believed in checking them by some such method as that provided by the Kenyon and Kendrick bills.

Among those who have testified for the packers have been men directly dependent upon them for business or profits, and live stock growers, farmers, and commission men, more or less dependent. In favor of stringent regulation of the packers have been the Federal Trade commissioners, representatives of the consumers and wholesale grocers, farmers and live stock growers.

The packers are well organized. In Washington they have shrewd representatives who keep track of legislation at all times. It has been charged that the packers were directly or indirectly responsible for bringing to the hearings most of the witnesses who have opposed the proposed legislation. On the other side there has been no such powerful organization with vast resources to make a powerful showing.

Investigation Long Sought

L. B. Pryor, former president of the American Live Stock Association, admitted on Saturday that the Federal Trade Commission had acted as an investigator at the instance of his association, which he said, has spent \$47,000 in money and three years of time campaigning to get the Federal Trade Commission to undertake an investigation.

"Power has been concentrating itself for decades in the hands of the big packers," he alleged, "and these bills are now proposed to keep open the door of competition."

G. W. Pugsley, representing the Nebraska Feeders Association, said that most of those who had appeared against the bills were a few representatives of the many small farmers who raise cattle, and many representatives of the smaller number of large producers, who are largely dependent on the packers for the borrowed money which they use in their business.

"If the recent drop in the prices of live stock has been caused by the introduction of these bills, it is a sure sign that something needs to be done," he declared.

Referring to the seriousness of the farm situation and the economic factors of production, George P. Hampton, director of the Farmers National Council says:

"Congress Making Gifts"

"The natural resources of America, basic raw material for all industries, are largely monopolized in private ownership while the United States Congress is attempting practically to give away its resources yet remaining under public ownership. The Ameri-

can farmer has been mulcted under private ownership of the railroads and of shipping.

"A 1920 model of a trust—the meat packing combination—seeks to continue its undisputed domination over the food supply of America, exacting tribute from producer and consumer alike. The huge debt incurred owing to the war, which has made our per capita indebtedness \$230, is hanging around the neck of the producers and consumers of America, a very heavy burden upon the farmers, while the war profiteers got away with \$20,000,000,000 net profit since the war broke out in Europe. No organization can rightly claim to represent the interests of the farmers of America which falls wholeheartedly to work for government ownership of the railroads and of our ships, and for carrying out the Federal Trade Commission recommendations to deal with the meat packing industry—the food trust."

Packers Issue Statement

The Institute of American Packers put out a statement reciting the number and character of witnesses who had appeared in opposition to the bills.

"By a flood of testimony, during the past four weeks," says the statement, "it has been conclusively proved that the Kenyon, Kendrick and similar radical bills would, if passed, bring about lower prices to live stock producers and increase the cost of living to consumers."

"It has been shown, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the proposed legislation would disrupt and probably wreck the packing, live stock and allied industries—the greatest and most vital in America."

NAVAL RECRUITING DRIVE LAUNCHED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Demobilization of the navy has demoralized the Atlantic fleet so far as man power is concerned, it is said at the Navy Department. Scores of battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and other vessels are moored at navy yards with crews so greatly reduced that in many cases it is difficult and in some cases impossible to keep up steam. Only two battleships of the Atlantic fleet have anywhere near full crews. One captain of a destroyer, when ordered to put his vessel in readiness to go to sea, reported crew consisted of five men. An intensive recruiting drive has been launched to remedy the situation.

CONFERENCE OF BUSINESS MEN

International Gathering to Discuss Trade—Delegates Later to Tour Eastern United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Results of great importance bearing on foreign trade and reconstruction are expected from the gathering of leading business men and bankers of the United States and representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium at the international trade conference to be held Sept. 30 at Atlantic City, according to an announcement by A. C. Bedford, chairman of the executive committee of the conference.

"Governments of other countries are much interested," he said, "and two Americans are in Europe in the interests of the conference. It has become clear that there is small hope of actual reconstruction of world trade until those most concerned meet together with the determination to find solutions of these problems," said Mr. Bedford.

Following this conference the plan is for the delegates to tour the principal cities east of the Mississippi, which will afford further opportunity for acquaintance and discussion between United States business men and those of other countries.

The honorary president of the French commission, which includes officials and business men who can speak with authority for the most important divisions of French industry, is Mr. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, and his adjutant, Mr. Tirman, Councillor of State, who represented France at the San Francisco exposition.

Mr. Bedford announced, while the delegation, with industries represented, he said, included: Head of Mission—Mr. Schneider, of the Creusot Works. Textiles—Mr. Waddington, of the firm of Waddington Sons & Co., Paris. Chemicals—Mr. Roche, Banker—Baron de Neufville, of the banking firm of de Neufville & Co., Paris. Food—Mr. Prevot, president of the union of wholesale food syndicates. Secretary-General—Mr. Mazot, general secretary of the French High Commission in the United States. The personnel of the delegations from Great Britain, Italy and Belgium will be announced within a few days.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

AUTUMN

Fourth Floor

Correct styles and fabrics in moderate priced Ready-to-Wear garments, for women. All of which we have a liberal stock on hand now.

SUITS—Silvertone and velour, new shawl collar style. \$58
Popular autumn colors.....

COATS—Oxford meltons, full silk lined. Belted model with large convertible collar..... \$39.50

HUDSON SEAL COATS—30 inches long (dyed muskrat), new belted style with large collars..... \$350

SKIRTS—Beautiful new plaids in distinctive tailored styles..... \$25

BLOUSES—Tailored hand-made batiste jabot front and roll collar model..... \$10

DRESSES—Satin afternoon dress with beaded georgette front and pointed tunic skirt. Popular autumn colors..... \$35

NEW Velour Hats

\$7 to \$15

BLANKETS

Three Special Values Worth at Least One-Third More

1—100 pairs 70x82..... \$9
2—100 pairs 78x84..... \$10
3—100 pairs 78x84..... \$13.50

IMPORTED COTTON SHEETS AND CASES

200 Hemstitched fine quality sheets—
Size 72 inches x 108 inches, price \$4.25 each
Size 90 inches x 108 inches, price \$5 each

300 Hemstitched Pillow Cases—
Size 45 inches x 40 inches, price \$1.13 each

MEN'S SECTION

On the Street Floor, near the Tremont Street door, we have opened a new Men's Section, which includes Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs for men. Heretofore these goods have been carried in four different places. Our business in these goods for men has grown notably in recent years. The present location we hope will prove convenient for men.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

J. B. LONGWELL TO COACH
NEW YORK, New York—J. B. Longwell, who formerly played on the University of Pennsylvania and Washington and Jefferson College football teams, has been engaged to coach the New York University eleven this fall, prospects for a fast team this year are bright at the uptown college, as several veterans will return.

WASHINGTON GETS PITCHER
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Harry Courtney, left-hand pitcher of the New Haven club of the Eastern League, has been sold to the Washington Americans. He won 19 and lost 13 games this season with a team that finished next to the last in the league, but he had shut-out victories to his credit over the Chicago Nationals and New York Americans in exhibition games.

GLASGOW, Scotland (Sunday)—Glasgow Celtic beat the Hearts yesterday in a Scottish League match, 1 goal to 0, the Rangers only effecting a goalless draw on the Clyde ground.

ST. JOSEPH WINS PENNANT

ST. JOSEPH, Missouri—By winning at Wichita, St. Joseph clinched its bid on first place in the Western League and became the assured pennant winner.

protection of persons and property in the City of Boston. Apply to me at Room B, Third Floor, Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston, daily except Sundays.

WILLIAM H. PIERCE,
Supt. of Police (Retired).

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND

Opens Sept. 22
Office Open Evenings
This Week
For Registration
5 to 9 P. M. EXCEPT SATURDAY
334 Baylston Street, Corner Arlington
Students admitted to Day Session if there
are vacancies in course desired.
No canvassers or solicitors employed.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Garden of Mistress Mary

"Marjorie!" called the sweet voice of Miss Muffett.

"Really you, Miss Muffett?" rejoined Marjorie. "I would call you by your name, if I knew it, but you have not told me your name."

"You like to guess?" queried Marjorie. "My name is easy to guess."

"Is it?" answered Marjorie. "Is it?"

"It's shaped almost like a 'B'," said Marjorie. "Do you know it?"

"No, I don't," answered Marjorie. "Do you know it?"

"No, I don't," answered Marjorie. "Do you know it?"

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"beds," said Mistress Mary. "but the beach, after all, is the prettiest place for shells."

"You might tell Marjorie why your flower-bells are called silver-bells," suggested Belle Muffett, as the three little girls walked through the garden and down toward the shore.

"I think that she might guess that the bells of the lily-of-the-valley are whiter than silver," answered Mistress Mary. "and the bluebells are bluer than silver; but, if you think of the white of the first and the blue of the second together, you see silver clearly. Besides, my bells are silver-toned."

"And, if you don't mind, may I ask why they call you Mistress Mary?" Marjorie broke in.

"Do you know the little girl of our land, named Mary, who has a very tame lamb?" was the return question.

"Yes, and I hope to go to school with her some day, when the lamb attends," answered Marjorie. "You know that he goes into the school on exhibition days."

"A good many people used to think that she and I were the same little girl," continued Mistress Mary, "since we were both called just Mary. We both liked to be called just Mary until, one day, Bo Peep asked us if we wouldn't like to add something to our names. The other Mary said that she would add the name of lamb, since everybody thought of her with her lamb. We all laughed at this, because we thought how funny it would sound to say, 'Here comes Mary Lamb with her lamb.' Then I said that I would play that I was a grown-up lady, and they could call me Mistress Mary. Ever since then they have called me Mistress Mary, but you hardly ever hear anyone call the other Mary by the name she suggested for herself that day."

"I never did," said Marjorie, "but I'm going to call her that the next time I see her."

By this time they were on the beach and there was, indeed, a wealth of shells scattered over the sands. The three little girls began to play in the sand, and to make sand gardens with the shells for garden walls and paths and summer houses.

Suddenly Marjorie stopped playing, and asked, "Where are your pretty mounds all in a row, Mistress Mary?"

"Aren't there three of us right here?" asked Mistress Mary.

"Oh! oh!" exclaimed Marjorie, so loudly that she brought herself out of the realm of Mother Goose dreamland into the land of Widesawake.

"The Baby Teals Gain the Pond"

A green-winged Teal had made her nest in the sedge, by one of the grassy pools that flock the sunny slope of the Riding Mountain. . . . The little Teal in the rushes, and her neighbors, the Flickers, on the near-by poplar, saw in the nestling pool a kingdom, a perfect paradise, for this was home. . . . Her attention was fully taken up with her nest and her brood.

All through the latter part of June she tended them carefully, leaving but a little while each day to seek food. No rain had fallen for many, many days, and the mother saw with dismay that the pond was shrinking, quickly shrinking. Already it was rimmed about by a great stretch of bare mud. . . . The nearest pond was half a mile away. . . . Can these baby Ducks hold out that long? . . . Such a scrambling and peeping and tumbling about as they tried to get through and over the grass-stalks that, like a bamboo forest, barred their way! Their mother had to watch the 10 with one eye and the whole world with the other. . . .

After a long scramble through the grass, they climbed a bank and got among the poplar scrub, and here sat down to rest. . . . When they were rested, their mother gave a low, gentle quack that doubtless meant, "Come along, children," and they set off again, scrambling over and around the twigs, each peeping softly when he was getting along nicely, or plaintively when he found himself caught in some thicket.

At last they came to a wide open place. . . . The mother rested long in the edge of the thicket, and scanned the sky in every direction before she ventured into the open. Then, when all was clear, she marshaled her little army for a dash over this great desert of nearly 100 yards.

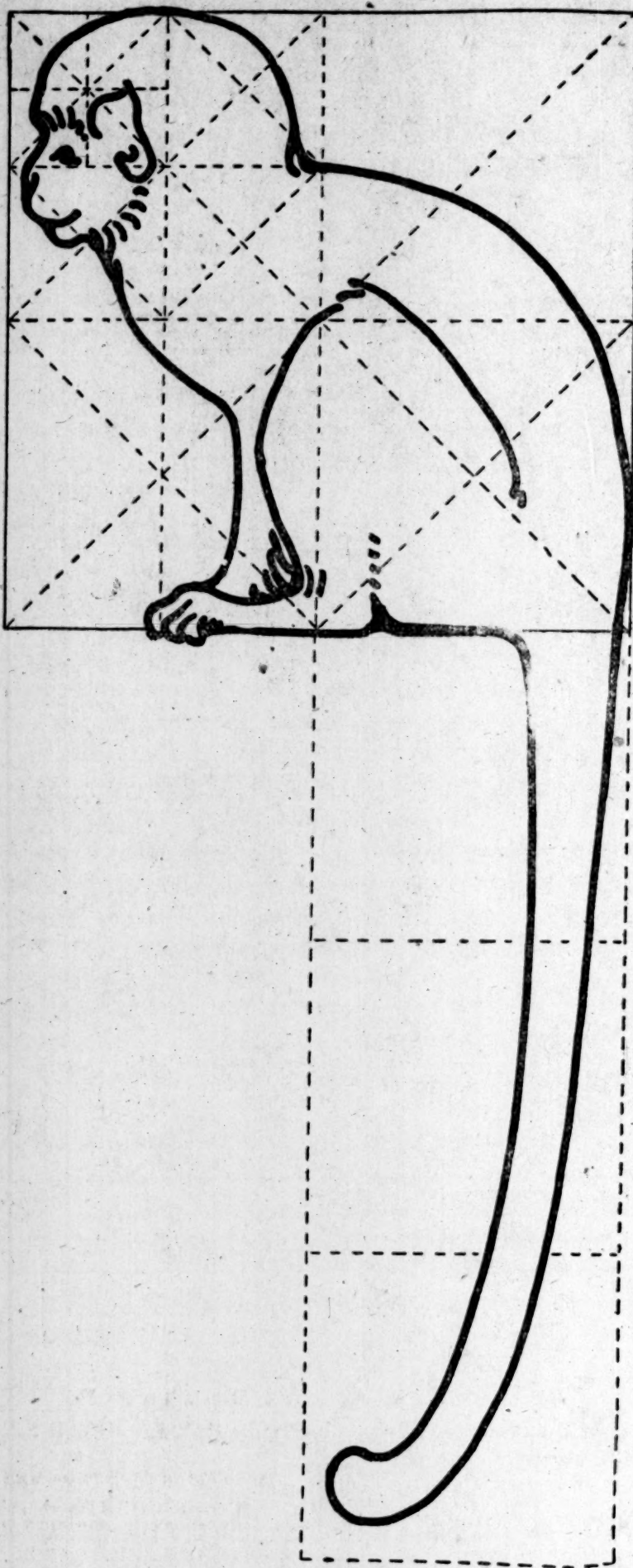
The little fellows bravely struggled after her, their small yellow bodies raised at an angle, and their tiny wings held out like arms, as they pushed along after "mother." . . .

To her delight, a long arm of the pond was quite close; just across that treeless opening was one of the man-made things called a "cart-trail." On each side of it were two deep-worn, endless cañons that man calls "wheel-ruts," and into the first of these fell four of her brood. Five managed to scramble across, but the other five were yet deeper and wider, and the five were there engulfed. . . . The ruts seemed endless in both directions, and the mother did not know how to help them. . . . and as she ran about, calling and urging them to put forth all their strength, there came up suddenly . . . a great tall man; . . . he looked about and found the nine little bright-eyed downlings deep in the ruts, vainly trying to hide.

He stooped gently, and gathered them all into his hat. . . . He bent down, and a moment later the Ducks were spluttering free over the water. The mother flew out on the glassy surface. She called, and they all came scurrying to her. . . . She called a gentle quack, quack! The nine . . . little ones came to her, and safely they rested at last. . . . and they lived happily in the great pond till they all grew up and flew away on wings of their own. . . . From "Lives of the Hunted," by Ernest Thompson Seton.

"The Home of Dolls"

"Dollies, dollies everywhere! What a lot of dollies! I never saw so many before!" you might exclaim if you were to enter a certain toy-making factory, hidden away among busy streets in the down-town section of a great New England city. You might have to search a long time before finding this particular place, for it is a modest building which gives no hint, on the outside, of what goes on within. However, once you are inside the iron



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A monkey you may draw or trace for yourself

Making Your Own Monkey

Monkeys always remind me of an experience I had when I was a little girl. Walking along the city street with my mother, I came to where a ragged organ-grinder was turning the crank of his musical box, while an especially pathetic little monkey, in tiny coat of fiery red, was prancing about in his attempts to collect pennies. Before I knew what was happening, that monkey came running straight over to me. Up my short skirt he climbed as far as my waist; then he thrust into my face his dusty wee little cap, in an appeal for pennies. I was so surprised that I didn't move, until my mother took hold of my hand and pulled me away. Then, of course, the monkey got down, because his chain pulled him back to his master, the organ-grinder. Ever since that, I've been careful to offer pennies to the eager monkeys, before they have a chance to grow too familiar.

I don't know how you may feel about monkeys, but you may care to make one for yourself, like this in the drawing. You may either draw or trace him. Look hard at him, then put the paper away and try whether you can draw the monkey from memory. Or, run your pencil over the black lines to feel how to make the curves; then make your own free-hand drawing on another paper.

Perhaps you would like to take this drawing as the pattern for a wooden toy. If so, paste it on thin wood and cut it out with a knife or scroll saw, cutting on the outer edge of the black line, for the real shape of the monkey is shown by the inner edge of the line.

If you draw a square of any size, adding the diagonals, as shown by the dotted lines, you can draw a monkey, making your own pattern to fit any piece of wood. Run the grain of the wood up and down. If you add weight to the tip of the tail, he will balance on the edge of the table or chair or on your hand; which, of course, adds greatly to his charms.

gate and past the office, with its show case displaying a tantalizing foretaste of delightful things to be seen farther on; when you climb the stairs and leave behind the whirling of machinery (for on the upper floors most of the work is done by hand); when you open the door of one of the main workrooms, you might almost imagine yourself in toyland.

First of all, you will notice open cardboard boxes, piled high with finished dolls, ready to be packed for shipment. In dresses and bonnets of all colors, plain, figured, striped, or dotted; in plain gingham play frocks, or dainty, lace-trimmed party gowns—what a riot of color! Some of the dolls wear skirts of flowered muslin, with jackets of bright-colored felt; others are arrayed as quaint little men in green, with gilt-tipped spears. Perhaps the most attractive are the smaller dolls, dressed demurely in plain blue gingham slips and close hoods. Their blue eyes show just a hint of fun, which would endear them to any little girl. All of these dolls can stand alone on their wooden feet, though in the boxes they are heaped together, some upright, some lying face down, and some with feet projecting comically straight up in the air, in a way that looks anything but comfortable. Even those which have been at the bottom of the pile, however, are smiling when one picks them up, and they are a merry looking company.

Next we come to the table on which are laid, in orderly rows, the cloth dolls. These are dressed in peasant fashion, with tight, short bodices and full skirts of pink or blue, lavender or pale yellow, and ruffled caps. Some wear lace-trimmed aprons. They all look old-fashioned and charming enough to grace a dolls' tea party under the trees, or a country scene in a toy village. Behind the table, a motherly appearing woman is sewing sunbonnets on the dozens of bare-headed rag dollies, in the box beside her.

Over here are the baby dolls, in long white dresses and bonnets with pink and blue bows. There are more of these, perhaps, than of any other kind; for, while styles in "grown-up" dolls may come and go, the wee ones in white never lose their popularity. Farther down the room are odd little heads with cap and neck-frills, which will presently be glued into their cardboard homes and become jack-in-the-boxes. On the shelf above, is a row of white rabbits, in suits of red and blue, with shiny black boots. Only a few kinds of animals are made here; but, if you took into the bins beneath the shelves, you may find a pile of stuffed cats, which, if you squeeze them, give a realistic sort of "meow."

"Quee-ee, quee-ee! Ma-a!" There comes a chorus of little cries from the long table yonder. These sounds are made by tiny whistles or reeds, fashioned by the quick fingers of a number of girls, who test each one as it is made, in order that the doll into which it is inserted may have a clear voice. For these dolls, at least those with the wooden feet, can almost talk. Their vocabulary, to be sure, is limited to one word or cry; but even this, coming apparently from the mouth of a dolly, sounds human and appealing. Perhaps that is why little girls like them so well. Great packing cases, full of them are sent out every week, and still the children never seem to tire of them.

We must not miss the cutting room, with its rolls of gayly colored cloth ready to be cut into countless garments and the queer little patterns by which the dresses are cut out, many at a time. Then there is the painting table, where the dolls' faces are carefully colored by hand. In another place are rows of freshly glued cardboard cones, drying on pegs, in racks hung from the ceiling. These cones are finally made into horns, covered with variegated paper—red and blue, orange, gilt, or figured; and, being fitted with whistles, are used for party favors at children's parties, to the especial delight of the small boys present.

We should like to see how the stiff celluloid pinwheels are curled into their graceful circles of white and pink, white and lavender; or red, white and blue for the holidays. But all these processes would take too long to describe. The picture would not be complete, however, without a word about the merry accompaniment of squeaks, cries, calls, and honks, from vocal toys of various kinds being tested all over the room. That din rises constantly above the ordinary workaday sounds, as though all the toys in toyland were talking together! Toys from this factory are sent to all parts of the world, and other centers of the great toy-making industry are springing up in the United States, which once depended largely upon toys made in foreign lands.

Formerly, Germany produced toys of all kinds in great numbers, virtually supplying the world market, and she is still keeping up this manufacture to some extent. Many toys of German manufacture are now reproduced in America, and new ones are daily designed here in this country for the many, many children of the land.

Many quaint oriental types of toys are made in Japan, while the factories of Great Britain turn out a variety of durable toys, particularly nursery books in colors. Some of the finest handmade dolls and other artistic playthings come from France, while the little villages in the Swiss Alps model and carve quaint little wooden toys, which find their way all over the world. Whole families work on these little figures, the children learning to do the rougher, earlier stages of the work, and the older, skilled members being responsible for the finer, finishing touches. Sometimes a little mountain hamlet becomes known for the excellence of two or three certain models made there—perhaps a realistic, carved toy dog or lion, or a funny little Noah's Ark. Then order after order is sure to pour in for these particular things, and whole families earn their living, the year through, by making the toys which delight the youngsters who receive them.

All over the world, children love toys; and just so long as there are children, even so long will there be toy makers, and toyland with its fascinating glimpses of playthings in the making.

A Walk in Lombardy

Who will come for a walk with me? The starting place is the city of Milan, most prosperous city in the north of Italy, of whose wonderful marble Cathedral you have all heard. No matter where you live, you can reach there in a second by the railroad of imagination, and tickets are free to all who know how to use them.

When you have arrived, you must put your best foot forward, for it is a long walk we are about to take. But I am sure you will not object, for it is early summer; the air is fresh, and the sun, though shining brightly, is not at all hot. We have no hills to climb, for our walk is to be across the great plain of Lombardy, which covers this part of Italy, and across which we can see always before us the great white Alps, those beautiful mountains, so high in places that they are snow-capped even in summer, which separate Italy from France, Switzerland, and Austria. This plain is large, and for our guide we will take the canal that runs across it, picking it up just where it leaves the city.

The canal is not wide, but it is long, and, once out of the city, as clear and blue as a natural river, reflecting the wonderful blue of the Italian sky. A good road runs along one side of it, while for miles on either side stretch fields of rice, where work men, women, and children, their feet deep in water, for rice fields are always half sunken. This plain at the foot of the mountains is covered with vegetation of all kinds, because, when the winter is over, the snow melts, and so many streams run down the sides that every little seed that has blown there by the wind, or been planted by man, begins to grow. Still there is enough water to make the canal, up which the barges carry the rice and other grain grown on its banks.

There is nothing striking about rice fields, but, when every little puddle of water reflects a heavenly blue, and every little blade is a vivid green, when bright-colored wild flowers spring everywhere, and trees of the freshest foliage wave their branches over all, while the distant snow gleams as if it were strewn with precious stones, and the golden sunshine mellow everything into one harmonious whole, I think we ought to be more than satisfied with our landscape, don't you?

But the most interesting part of this walk is not to be the landscape. It lies in the little villages through which we pass. These consist of a handful of houses facing the canal, and one or two bypaths, where live the workers in the rice fields. These houses are mostly painted white or yellow. The canal is a real friend to the folk who live in these villages, for everywhere we see women kneeling at its edge, doing the week's washing. What a nice wash tub it is! Of course, there is no hot water; but the water is so clear, and the big clean stones make such a good washboard, and the strip of grass by the side is such a fine drying ground, that the clothes come as white as snow; and all the time, the washerwomen are getting fresh air and sunshine and beauty. In some places, we see them polishing up their metal goods. There are some boys washing their brown faces till they shine. It is quite a busy place, the canal edge, in the village alongside!

Are you getting hungry? I am. Let us stop at one of these little inns which we see in every village, and over which is written the word "café." You must use your sharp eyes, for it is dark inside, after the bright sunshine. Two steps down, and here we are in a little room, with a few rough tables and chairs, some bright-colored jars behind a little counter, and the most delicious smell that hungry folk ever met with. This is coming from the cauldron, slung over the small wood fire in the great fireplace in the corner. "Buon giorno," says a voice, from behind the counter; and, now that our eyes are accustomed to the darkness, we see a little man with the biggest and brightest eyes imaginable. "Vuole mangiare?" he asks. "Will we eat?"

Rather! "Sì! sì!" we answer, and straightway we are served with plates of steaming soup, one plate of which is substantial enough for a meal, so full it is of vegetables and rice; and better soup I never have tasted. To this he adds some "polenta," a coarse kind of yellow cornbread. If we come some other time, we may find that the meal is "risotto," a savory dish, made from rice, with a little meat and vegetable; or delicious spaghetti.

It is nearly time to start back for the city, but, first, we are going to visit a home where live a family of rice-field workers. We must turn up this little lane that leads away from the canal and in at the first door. "Oh! how dark it is!" you say, for, though it is a big room, it has only one little window. The floor is just the same as the rough earth outside, and over it run chickens, in and out of the open door, picking up the crumbs the children drop, as free to come and go as the little barefoot children themselves. In the middle of the room is a huge bed, the biggest I have ever seen. It is spread with a dark red cover. This is really mother's and father's bed, but father makes extra money by sleeping on some straw in a large cowshed near by, and playing watchman to the cows; and, as these rice workers get little pay, and he has a large family, he is glad to do this. So mother takes the two youngest, Giulio and Mario, two brown-eyed baby boys, in with her. The walls are whitewashed. The bed, with one or two chairs and a table, completes the room, except for strings of dried corn and vegetables hanging from the ceiling. Let us go upstairs. Here is another large room, with a red brick floor, another huge bed, and a couch. In the bed sleep three more brown-eyed children, we are told, and on the couch two more. Fortunately, there is lots of space outside, and, except for the extreme cold of the winter months, the family can live out of doors. Anyway, the little bare-legged, brown-skinned, big-eyed children, too little to work in the fields, and patiently waiting till mother comes home from the fields, who amuse themselves by running in and out to look at us, seem happy enough. But still, I hope one day they will build better houses for these people, as I am sure they will.

Now we must really hurry back, for we want to be in Milan before sundown, and back to our respective homes in time for supper. I hope you have enjoyed your walk and that you will come with me some other time.

The Airmen's Mascot

When the men of the fourth squadron of the Australian Flying Corps left France, they took with them a sugar bag. Inside the bag was the mascot of the squadron, a curly-haired little boy, with a merry smile, wearing an Australian uniform. Officially "Henry" was a sugar bag; unofficially, every officer and airman was his friend. Henry is now in Australia, in the charge of two foster fathers, who will teach him to be a farmer when he leaves school. . . . When that day comes, he will find nearly £100 in the bank and, if he needs anything more, the officers of the fourth squadron will see that he gets it. Moreover, he is a close friend of the Queensland Premier, who first made his acquaintance when he crept out of a pile of football guernseys, on the deck of the troopship bound for Australia.

The story of Henry is the story of thousands of little French boys—to a degree. Finding himself quite alone in the world, Henry attached himself to a French battery of artillery. The French officers placed him with kindly villagers, in the rear of the fighting lines. Henry left his new home promptly and attached himself, unofficially, to a British flying squadron. But the French and English viewpoints, as represented by a stolid, unimaginative cook and an irresponsible Henry, soon clashed; and, when the cook threw a jam tin at him, the small soldier shrugged his shoulders and announced that he was going away. So Henry departed from the Royal Flying Corps. The place in which he sought new friends was called Lille.

At this stage in Henry's adventures, a squadron of tall sun-tanned laughing men came to Lille, and the boy learned that they called themselves "Diggers." He made cautious overtures and found that these big soldiers were airmen, that they, too, had traveled, and that they had a sense of humor. Promptly he adopted them. Amused mechanics bathed him, cut his hair, and bought him a new suit. He attended every parade, wheeled petrol to the aeroplanes in a little barrow, and twice he went up in aeroplanes. Every man in the Australian squadron was his friend. Even the stern major in command, whose eye never missed the smallest detail which might interfere with the efficiency of his men, remained unofficially unaware of the new soldier and his little barrow. Then a wonderful thing befell Henry. Without quite knowing why, he invaded Germany! With the armistice, the squadron moved forward to Cologne and with them went their mascot.

And then the time came for the parting. A little French boy could not go to England, much less to Australia—no commanding officer could allow it. So the Australians paid Henry an official farewell, and, when they came on the troopship, they did not bring their mascot. Yet, within an hour of the steamer leaving France, a curly head crept out of a sugar bag, and Henry was unofficially home again. The Diggers took the mascot ashore in England, and, if you ask Henry how it was done, he would probably use the French word "camouflage," which sometimes means sugar bag and sometimes football guernseys.

Henry was granted 14 days' leave in London. A representative of the Melbourne Age, who interviewed the fourth squadron when it reached Melbourne and obtained the facts from which this story is written, describes Henry's visit to London and its sequel thus: "Members of the squadron clubbed together and bought him an Australian uniform, with the gold wound stripe and the service chevrons. On his return he was promoted a lance-corporal, and made to undergo all the rigor of military discipline. He was given pocket money each day, on condition that he accounted for every penny. The lure of the cinema proved too strong for Henry; he became a regular patron."

When the troopship, conveying Henry unofficially to Australia, came to Port Melbourne, the newly made Australian was not allowed to land. He was sorrowful, and put his case before his friend, the Queensland Premier. Officially, Henry has never landed, and he has not reached Queensland; in charge of two soldier brothers who have to furnish a report each year to the officers of the fourth squadron; officially, the men of that squadron went ashore with his farewell message—"You'll do me, Diggers!"—as the last of Henry, the Mascot. But the head of a Queensland bank has an account in the name of Henry, and the chief citizen of a large slice of northern Australia has a small schoolboy friend of the same name.

Learning to Paddle

Having purchased the canoe, the first thing to learn is how to paddle her, writes Warren H. Miller, in "Canoeing, Sailing, and Motor-Boating." The sign of the novice is his reaching far ahead for his water. Do not let yourself do that; you have no leverage there, most of your strength is to be put in as the left wrist passes your left hip, the while your right hand is sweeping the top of the paddle forward. This will put your shoulder and body into it and the motion can be kept up all day. . . . If paddling with another fellow in the bow, the stern man is always captain, and he is to correct with a turn of his paddle any deviation from the true course during each stroke. Your mate may be weaker than you, and the canoe then tends to swing toward his paddle side, which is generally opposite to yours. In that case, correct him at the end of each of your strokes with a turn of the paddle. If paddling alone, it makes a vast difference where you sit as to how the canoe behaves. Abandon the rear seat and find a place kneeling somewhere just forward of the rear cross brace. Here you can paddle on one side indefinitely, holding the paddle blade at a slight angle inward from straight across. If you find that the canoe tends to sheer away from course opposite from the side where you are paddling, move a bit further forward and alter the angle of your paddle slightly until you get her balanced just right. It is the only way to win a race.

Butter and Eggs

Close by the highway
So dusty and dry,
Gayly displayed
To the passers-by.

Orange and yellow
Our custom begs;
Nature offers
Her "Butter and Eggs!"

Here's a bargain
For all who pass!
Groceries bid
In the waving grass?

Food—but waiting
The ant and bee!
Blossoms fit
For a queen to see!

Stay, let's purchase,
A thank-you o'er,
Yellow flowers
From nature's store.

Cost of living
May wander high—
"Butter and Eggs,"
Who'll buy, who'll buy?

MAINE HAS LARGE
LUMBER RESOURCES

Opportunities for an Increased
Production Are Pointed Out
In Connection With the De-
velopment of Many Industries

PORTLAND, Maine.—In the production of lumber, Maine ranks high, and has unusual possibilities because of the pressing demands of the war market. In 1916, the lumber production in Maine was nearly 1,000,000,000 feet. It is said that this could be increased without depleting the forests. There are vast growths of spruce, pine, oak, maple, birch, and hemlock. The recently projected Aroostook Valley Railroad will open up more than 1,000,000,000 feet, and has sufficient growth for at least 100,000 cedar railroad ties, equivalent to a value of \$10,000,000 in the lumber market.

The State affords exceptional advantages for developing the manufacture of lumber, by industrial interests, these varieties of hard and soft woods by low-priced water power that can be transmitted electrically to any desired spot, and with the transportation to southern New England and New York State, the lumber industry of Maine is well equipped to compete with western producers.

Paper and pulp industry in Maine is more than \$32,000,000 annually, and includes a very large output of high-grade book and newspaper. There was a time when Maine was the states in the Union in the lumbering industry, but the use of changed conditions. During the war many shipyards were re-equipped and new ones established. The shipyards at Bath, Bangor, and other places, are very extensive, and naval vessels of various types are part of its output. It is now believed that the shipbuilding industry revived by the war has come back to stay. Another reason for shipbuilding more good ships on either coast; also that ships as well as wooden ones are economically and successfully built at some of these ports.

The development of a large stock terminal at Portland, and the attention of steamship and interests, and export and import in this country is expected to be directed toward the advantages of a harbor so easily accessible, and so low in its charges for handling cargoes, warehousing, and free from expensive taxes. Its railroad connections are already favorable for shipbuilding, and the northeast coast, the Boston & Maine system, the Central, and the Grand Trunk, and can easily form a connection service with the Pacific Railway.

PRESENTED TO
PEACE CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, New York.—Some of the American Bible Society has prepared a volume of the Peace Conference, and presented a memorial addressed to the Peace Conference, urging freedom for all the nations of the world to be provided for in the future. Frank H. Mann, one of the secretaries of the conference, has just received from President Wilson's message as follows:

"I am glad to say that the Peace Conference, which was held in Paris, has been accepted by the President. Every effort was made to secure religious freedom throughout the world. Particular attention was given to the matter in the treaties with the new countries. Religious minorities were protected, and also in the territories which were under mandate."

LOSSES
NEARLY MADE UP

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Mr. Sparks, representative in the States of the Cunard Line, called a meeting of Cunard representatives in this city, said his company's building 18 passenger ships for the line of the Franconia, the first of which would be delivered next. He also said that nearly all the liner shipping had been replaced by the enormous losses of that passenger service would be limited only by the number of which passports are issued by the different governments. The line was planning to have a ship at Philadelphia, and to duplicate here every item of loss out of New York, he declared.

AMERICANIZATION
SCHOOLS OPENING

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Citizens in this State are rapidly opening schools as required by the Americanization Act passed by the Assembly last year. Mrs. Bacon of Central Falls has been named State Supervisor of Americanization, having been given a leave of absence from the city. The Americanization Act passed last year provided for the establishment of one evening school in every

town in which there are 20 or more persons more than 16 and less than 21 years of age, who cannot speak, read, and write the English language. This school must be maintained for two hours on each of at least 100 nights during the school year. The law also makes compulsory the attendance of all persons between the ages of 16 and 21 years who are unable to speak, read, and write, for at least 200 hours annually. Any person who fails to do this duty may be fined \$1 for each willful absence, but not exceeding \$20 during one year, or for persistent refusal to attend may be committed to an institution during his minority.

AMERICANIZATION
MEASURE IS URGED

United States Secretary of Interior Asks for Haste in Promoting Proposed Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"We want construction, not destruction," said Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, at a hearing on the Americanization Bill by the committee on education of the United States Senate, after stating that one out of every ten people in the United States cannot read a newspaper or write a letter, and that out of 1,500,000 boys called to the colors, 300,000 either could not understand spoken English or write or read it. He said: "I am here to urge haste. I am here to ask action in the interest of our country. And I believe that I speak with 100,000,000 people behind me. We want to think constructively, not destructively. We want to think in terms of hope, and not in terms of despair. We want these two words written on every wall and on every hillside—Opportunity and Responsibility. These are American words—the American words. When we forget them we break down, and if we forget them long enough, democracy dies. Those two words are wedded under free institutions. They cannot be separated. They are mutual, complementary, interdependent. Opportunity equals responsibility; responsibility equals opportunity. We may not have the one without the other. A sense of opportunity without a sense of responsibility means injustice and brutal action. A sense of responsibility without a sense of opportunity means hopelessness and inefficiency."

"You are concerned about the state of the country, and so am I. We hear alarms of social discontent. We hear threats of revolutionary action. We hear that the people are dissatisfied, and want some start toward some change. I do not pretend to say what the full significance of these mutterings may be. They always follow war. I do know, however, that they signify that the people want thought given to their concerns. They knew where they were going during the war. They were all cooperating for the destruction of the enemy. They enjoyed the definiteness and the concreteness of that objective. They could see where they were going each day. Then peace came, and they lost that objective. Life seemed comparatively without purpose. They were thrown back on themselves and to purely selfish concerns. We lost our national morale, because we failed to keep alive the idea of Americanism as we had kept it alive in the war. We had been going forward purposefully in the great work of winning the war, and we did not shift back quickly enough to the work of putting all our steam into the work of giving a new motif to the American drama."

WISCONSIN TO SPEND
\$30,000,000 ON VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Wisconsin added a second \$15,000,000 donation to its soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who served in the great war when the Legislature in special session passed a bill granting to each of those who saw service free tuition in educational institutions within the State, and \$30 a month for support while studying, for four years, up to a maximum of \$1080.

This is to take the place of the straight-out bonus of \$10 a month for each month of service, in each case where the applicant elects to attend college or university. The straight-out bonus was passed at a popular referendum previous to the calling of the Legislature. For the two propositions the State will raise \$30,000,000 by taxation, as it is estimated that it will take \$15,000,000 to carry out each act.

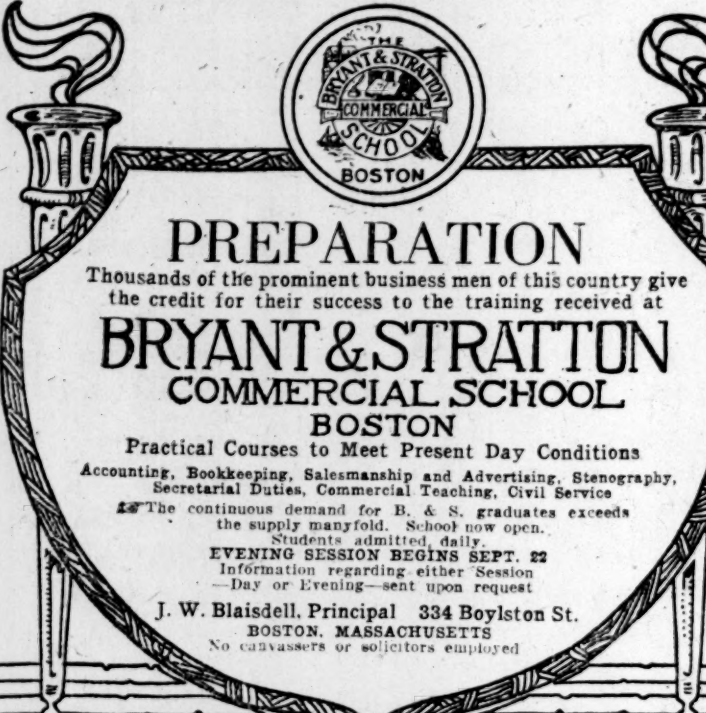
DIRECT DELIVERY OF
FOOD IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALBANY, New York.—Governor Smith has established a highways transport committee to plan routes by which food can be more directly delivered to the consumers, as he believes that rural express systems are needed in communities that are not served with proper transport facilities. In this way feeders could be sent to the main arteries of commerce and trunk lines and much food waste would be avoided. He has also written to the mayors of first and second-class cities of the State expressing willingness to create fair price committees for them if they are needed.

PROTECTIVE FORCE
SOUGHT FOR ARMENIA

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Gen. Archibald Torcom, the Armenian leader who recently came to this country for the purpose of enlisting support for the Armenian Republic, has arrived in Boston. He explained

SCHOOLS; CLASSIFIED BY CITIES



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Its faculty is composed of graduates from the leading colleges, all of whom are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

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Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with play ground apparatus, clay modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and horseback riding.

The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section. Hillview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm and all school activities. Children are taken throughout the summer at Hillview.

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Telephone Brookline 7017

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WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS FOR OPEN SHOP. BOX 804, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

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FAMILY OF TWO: small house on Hudson River, 40 miles from New York, desires competent, refined woman to do light portion of housework, no cleaning or washing. Fair wages and good home. No objections to one child. Address: Advertiser, Room 215, 329 Broadway, New York City.

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WANTED—Exp. stenographer for perm. pos. open Sept. 22. \$100 monthly. State age. Address: H. S. Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid. Tel. WM. HESSELMAN, Quod dock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Only Way

When in vision down the centuries
and saw how Athens stood a sunlit
while
a sovereign city free from greed
and guile,
a half-embodied dream of Pericles,
saw one of smooth words,
swift to please,
a laggard virtue mock with shrug
and smile,
with Cleon's creed rang court and
paristyle,
saw rank the sun in far Sicilian
sands.

His brows ignoble fell the violet
crowns,
saw the warning sounds; the hosts
surge;
his face we fling our battle
spear,
with as foes of Cleon loud renown;
but while we think to build the
coming age
laurel on our brow is turning
brown.

Up the poisonous blooms that
choke the state,
the flower and fruit our flashing
swords are made,
the whetted scythes on stalk and
stem is laid,
deeper must we strike to extirpate
rooted evil that within our gate
will sprout again and flourish,
branch and blade;
not only from within can ill be
stayed.

Adam's seed is unregenerate.

Real redoubled let our strength
be strained
out the rooted causes where they
hold,
we spend our sinews on the fungus
mould
on all the breeding marshes must
be drained,
this our aim; and let our youth
be trained
to honor virtue more than place
and gold.

But virtue in the soul we
sought,
the old Socratic justice in the
heart,
golden rule becomes the people's
strand,
then years of training have per-
formed their part:
now thus alone in home and church
and mart
will perish and the race be freed.

—Louis V. Ledoux.

The Natural Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human being—the natural man—as he is called in the Pauline writings—has a hard time of it trying to reason out the events of a life in the flesh. The simple solution of the enigma is, of course, that "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter", as is stated at the beginning of the scientific statement of being, on page 468 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. Therefore the natural man must look elsewhere than to matter to satisfy his reason. Matter, taken as evidence of life or intelligence, is always contradictory. Truth cannot be found in it. Yet as matter is the only evidence before mortal mind, the natural man seems bound to explore it to its depths before he yields his sense consciousness to convictions of the truth. Even the fact that matter has been academically disposed of by learned natural men does not carry conviction against the evidence of the senses. Only when confronted by the certainty that "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual", (to quote again from the scientific statement of being), does the natural man begin to reason toward the point where harmony is to be found.

The human being is a creature of strange beliefs, grotesque legends, fanciful and fearful dreams. Lying wide-eyed in his cradle, he is a mere expression of wonderment as to what all materiality can possibly mean. As he reaches the age which human instruction has designated as one of maturity and power, he enters wholeheartedly into the game of the belief of intelligence in matter; and as that phase of supposed activity begins to expire by limitation, as it were, the natural man relapses gradually into his earliest condition of wondering what it is all about. He quits trying to reason with non-intelligence. This is supposing, of course, that the human being has paid little or no attention to the inward monitor which, in moments of quiet, has always suggested to him that there is something better, something truer and healthier than the life he is living. It is supposing he has not heeded instruction from others endowed with more spiritual wisdom; that he has not understood his Bible; that he has not studied Christian Science.

Paul, who wrote and spoke such convincing instruction to the Gentiles early in the Christian era, declared in his first epistle to the Corinthians: "But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." True. And because the natural man has for ages been taught that matter and its manifestations are real and may be reasoned out, he continues his vain quest for harmonious results. Believing in the reality of inharmonious, manifested in sin, sickness, sorrow, man's inhumanity to man, poverty, war, pestilence, and all the multitude of things which he would fain escape, he attempts to cure these ills by application of the very thing which caused them, mortal mind. Admitting by word of mouth that God is the Supreme Being and the governing intelligence of the universe, and infinite, yet the natural man would find a place for himself in this infinity, and correct by mortal mind that which only a supposititious life and mind has created.

Christian Science does a wonderful thing when it informs the natural man that man is not matter. It turns his attention toward escape from his vexatious and unsolvable problems; and the search for salvation is not a thankless one. The beginner in this Science discovers soon that man is not a sort of dissolving textbook on physiology, but is consciousness. A man is what he knows. Try as hard as one will, he cannot know anything which is untrue. Belief in a life is not knowledge. Ignorant confidence in the truth of a misstatement is not consciousness. "Matter is an error of statement," declares Mrs. Eddy, on page 277 of Science and Health. "This error in the premise leads to errors in the conclusion in every statement into which it enters. Nothing we can say or believe regarding matter is immortal, for matter is temporal and is therefore a mortal phenomenon, a human concept, sometimes beautiful, always erroneous."

In exact accordance with the Bible, Christian Science teaches that Spirit, God, is the only creator and the only sustaining intelligence of the universe, including man. It teaches spiritually as the only reality, as the present and only status of being. The natural man has generally been taught the contrary. He has believed that he, in some way, eventually is to become a spiritual being through the intervention of a mysterious agency named death. Because he cannot understand this thing called death, mortal man has ascribed to it all the terrors which could possibly be invented by a material mind—by a supposititious opposite of the spiritual or real Mind, God. He has admitted death to be a process of reality. Instead of paying attention to the statement of Scripture that it is an "enemy" to true consciousness or being, and is to be "overcome."

Mortal man does not become a Christian Scientist by being converted, in the ordinary meaning of that word, nor by subscribing to a creed. Least of all does he become one by saying he is so. Although the Principle and rule of Christian Science have been stated by Mrs. Eddy as plainly as lan-

guage will convey thought, the searcher for a demonstrable understanding of Truth must grow step by step into knowledge, exactly as does the pupil studying arithmetic. Rules of higher mathematics are stated in textbooks as plainly as generations of professors have been able to present them. Yet every one knows that it would be futile for the student in third-year arithmetic to read a rule in algebra or trigonometry and demonstrate it. The rule is true, it is lucidly expressed. What then is the matter? The student's consciousness has not become aware, by orderly and progressive steps, of the truth of the statements. Mortal mind, circumscribed in every direction by its own false beliefs, limits itself in understanding. Truth, Life, and Love, the triune Principle of Christian Science, are everpresent and ready to be understood and demonstrated, just in proportion as the natural man puts aside his mortal-mind belief in the reality of materiality.

An Old-Time House Party

The broken trip from New Orleans

to Brake Island took nearly two days, although the crew does it easily in a few hours. The initial munificence of chartering one of the great Mississippi steamboats for the first stage of the journey set the pace for the entire occasion. Host and hostess met their guests at the river landing with carriages and cane wagons gayly bedecked with evergreens, mosses, and dogwood in flower, and a merry drive through several miles of forest brought them to the bayou, where a line of rowboats awaited them. The Negro boatmen, two to man each skiff, wearing crimson jumpers, stood uncovered in line at the bayou's edge.

When finally the party had embarked, the hostess riding in the first boat with the Governor of the State, while Harold brought up the rear with the Governor's wife, the sun was low

on the horizon, celebrated the landing of the last boat. Servants in the simple, old-fashioned dress—checked homespun with white accessories, to which were added, for the occasion, great rosettes of crimson worn upon the breast—took care of the party at the landing, bringing up the rear with hand luggage, which they playfully balanced on their heads, or shifted with fancy steps.

The old-time supper—of the sort which made the mahogany groan—was served on the broad back gallery, while the plantation folk danced in the clearing beyond, a voice from the basement calling out the figures. This was a great sight. Left here to their own devices as to dress, the Negroes made so dazzling a display that, no matter how madly they danced, they could scarcely answer the challenge of their own riotous color scheme. The "fragments" left over from the banquet of the upper porch—many of them great, unbroken dishes, meats, game, and sweets—provided a great

The Poet of Democracy

"As nothing can confer world-wide celebrity on an inferior poet, however popular at home," writes John Addington Symonds, "so nothing can prevent a classic from attaining his right place in the long run. There is something slightly ridiculous in waiting upon French opinion, and expressing gratitude to Mr. Henry Cochin or to any other foreign critic for a sensible remark upon Shakespeare. However, as the question has been started as to whether Wordsworth is likely to become a poet of cosmopolitan fame, it is worth while to consider what these chances are."

"Mr. Arnold, comparing him with the acknowledged masters of the art in Europe, comes to the conclusion that he has left a body of poetical work superior in power, in interest, in the qualities which give enduring freshness, to that which any of the others have left."

"What these qualities are we have

the scene from hues of sunrise or sunset. On first acquaintance this Alpine landscape is repellent and severe. We think it too ascetic to be lived in. But familiarity convinces us that it is good and wholesome to abide in it. We learn to love its reserve even more than the prodigality of beauty showered upon fortunate islands where the orange and the myrtle flower in never-ending summer.

"Something of the sort is experienced by those who have yielded themselves to Wordsworth's influence. The luxuriance of Keats, the splendor of Shelley, the oriental glow of Coleridge, the torrid energy of Byron, though good in themselves and infinitely precious, are felt to be less permanent, less uniformly satisfying, less continuously bracing, than the sober simplicity of the poet from whose ruggedness at first we shrink. Should the day arrive when society shall be remodeled upon principles of true democracy, when 'plain-living and high-thinking' shall become the rule, when the vulgarity of manners inseparable from decaying feudalism shall have disappeared, when equality shall be rightly apprehended and refinement be the common mark of humble and wealthy homes—should this golden age of a grander civilization dawn upon the nations, then Wordsworth will be recognized as the prophet and apostle of the world's rejuvenescence. He, too, has something to give a quiet dignity, a nobleness and loftiness of feeling joined to primitive simplicity, the tranquillity of self-respect, the calm of self-assured uprightness, which it would be very desirable for the advocates of fraternity and equality to assimilate. It is almost a paradox to proclaim him the poet of democracy. Yet there is that in his work which renders it congenial to the mood of men expecting from democracy the regeneration of Society at no incalculably distant future."

Hope On

Hope on, hope ever and the time shall come
When man to man shall be friend and brother,
And this old earth shall be a blessed home,
And all earth's family love one another.

—G. Massey.

Victories of Every Day

There are great victories and struggles and noble acts of heroism done every day—in nooks and corners, and in little households, and in men's and women's hearts—any one of which might reconcile the sternest man to such a world, and fill him with belief and hope in it.—Dickens.



The shopping district, Havana, Cuba

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Publishers Photo Service

The Massive Cuban Capital

The first impression made upon

the visitor to Havana," Forbes Lindsay writes in "Cuba and Her People of Today," "is by the massive character of the architecture. This characteristic is more pronounced than in any other Latin-American city. The building material generally used is a conglomerate of marine material, which hardens on exposure to the air. It is hewn into great blocks and so used in construction. Walls are usually covered with stucco, or plaster, and colored in a variety of tints. Roofs are either flat, or built of the old Spanish red tiles. The effect, which is enhanced by the presence almost everywhere of trees and shrubs, is pleasing in the extreme."

"Havana is famous for its parks, chief of which is the Parque Central. The surrounding blocks are occupied by hotels, clubs, cafés, theaters, and restaurants. When, on a concert night, the lights of these are added to the electric illumination of the park, the scene is a striking one."

Calycanthus Flower

Robed in pale yellow gown she leans

apart,
Guarding her secret trust inviolate;
With mouth that, scarce unclosed, but faintly breathes
Its fragrance, like a tender grief remains
Half-told, half-treasured still. See how she droops
From delicate stem; while her close petals keep
Their shy demeanor. Think not that the fear
Of great cold winds can hinder her from bloom,
Who hides the rarest wonders of the spring
To vie with all the flowers of Chiang Nan.

—From an anonymous poem of the Manchu period, rendered by Cranmer-Byng.

The Example of the Artist

How much happier humanity would be if work, instead of a means to existence, were its end! But, in order that this marvelous change may come about, all mankind must follow the example of the artist, or better yet, become artists themselves; for the word artist, in its widest acceptations, means to me the man who takes pleasure in what he does.—Rodin

in the west, and narrow search-lights, piercing the wood for brief moments, revealed a wonder-world of growths fairly alive with creeping, flying, darting things—chirping, calling, singing, croaking, humming, and hooting. . . . Festoons of gray moss, often swung so low that heads and torches were obliged to defer to them, and between flowering banks which seemed almost to meet, the little crafts sped lightly along. Occasionally a heavy, plunging thing would strike the water with a thud, so near a boat that a girlish shriek would pierce the wood, spending itself in laughter. A lazy alligator, sleepily enjoying a lily pool, might have been startled by the light, or a line of turtles, clinging like knots to a log over the water, suddenly let go. Streaks of darting incandescence marked the eccentric flight of a million fireflies flecking the deep wood whose darkness they failed to dispel. . . .

But presently, before impressions had time to repeat themselves, and dimly discerned objects to become familiar, a voice from the leading boat started a song. It was a great voice, vibrant, strong, and soft as velvet, and when it was augmented by another in the next boat, then another, until all the untutored oarsmen were bravely singing, and the dipping oars fell into the easy measure, all sense of timidity or place was lost in the uplift of the rhythmic melody. At turns through the wood ringing echoes gave back the strains. A mocking-bird poured forth a rival, disputatious song, an owl hooted, and something barked like a fox; but it was the great singing of the men that filled the wood. . . .

"Look out for Mister Swaller when de sun swins low—
Watch him swoop an' sway!
He keeps a mighty dippin', like he don't know whar to go,
A-saggin' every way,
He starts sort o' nimbly,
But he settles mighty wimbly
When he scurries for de chimney
When de sun swins low. . . .

"Oh, de woods is all conversin' when de sun swins low,
Bird an' beast an' tree;
Dey all communes together in de languages dey know. . . .
An' de will-o'-wisp dances,
When de moonlight advances
An' de sun swins low."

It was a long pull of five miles up the winding stream, but the spirit of jollity had dispelled all sense of time, and when the foremost boat, doubling a jutting clump of willows, came suddenly into the open at the foot of the hill, the presentment of the white house illuminated with festoons of Chinese lanterns, which extended down to the landing, was like a dream of fairyland. . . . The firing of a single cannon, with a simultaneous display of fireworks and the music of the planta-

banquet for the dancers below, and the late feasters furnished entertainment to the company above, for whose benefit many of their most daring sallies were evidently thrown out; and who, after their trip, were pleased to be so restfully entertained.—Ruth McEnery Stuart, in "The River's Children."

The Merry Leaves

Let us put away the stupid folly that sees nothing but gloom in the flight of the leaves and in the exodus of autumn. There is as much gaiety in the eyes of autumn as in the eyes of spring. It is we who infect autumn with our despondency. The wise leaves rebuke us. Coleridge, being a poet, divined the rapture of the fading leaf. He has captured the mirth of autumn in the most wonderful lines of "Christabel":

"There is not wind enough to twirl
The one red leaf, the last of its clan,
That dances as often as dance it can,
Hanging so light, and hanging so high.
On the topmost twig that looks up at
The sky."

The rhythm of these lines is the rhythm of ecstasy. It is the rhythm of the autumn at its supreme moment of defiant exultation. If any leaf might be expected to surrender to human pessimism it is the last leaf left to carry on the merry tradition of leafdom. But Coleridge knew that the last leaf is the merriest of them all, and he depicts it as dancing as often as dance it can, as hanging so light and hanging so high on the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.

Therefore, let us be done with the stale convention of autumnal sorrow. . . . The laughter that broke out in April is not quelled in November. Rather, it rings out in dauntless triumph across the wastes of winter to blend with the laughter of the advancing spring.—James Douglas.

Triumph

I am not Shakespeare—but his plays are mine.
I am not Lincoln—but I saw that face.
The saddest and the wisest of our race;
Nor Washington—but Freedom's heir in line.
So something still of triumph there must be
In lowly places; and before the mast
A man may hope that he shall come at last,
With his great Captain, to the tranquil sea.
—Rossiter Johnson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear;  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Real Menace to America

THERE was a world of meaning in that declaration of Victor Murdock before the House Judiciary Committee at Washington the other day, when, seeking to have the Federal Trade Commission empowered to control what might be described as the superdreadnaught class of trade combinations, he said, "We are unable to reach them now, because nobody is discriminated against—that is, no one but the public." He was referring to an ultra-modern development of the trust idea. His superior on the Federal Trade Commission, William B. Colver, likes to designate it as a trust of the "1920 model." It is intended to destroy competition, but instead of undertaking it as some of the earlier models—mere out-of-date, two-cylinder affairs, in Mr. Colver's estimation—would have attempted to do it, that is to say, by crushing out all who dealt in the same sort of commodities, this new 1920 model trust seeks to do it by absorbing them all, or by controlling and monopolizing the commodities themselves. So we see, over and above corporations and partnerships that deal in certain commodities like food, fuel, and structural material, organizations of the nature of voluntary associations, each so nearly all-inclusive of the active factors in a given trade or industry, that this association, rather than the responsible corporations and partnerships, can answer for the trade on all points except so far as legal responsibility is concerned. Under this head, such associations appear to be irresponsible. In the language of Mr. Murdock, the official representatives of the public interest are "unable to reach them."

What this means is, of course, that the great movement to organize business and trade has now approached its culmination. Each particular line is at or very near the point where there is nothing left to organize; the whole trade has been so bonded together by common interest that the factors form a virtually all-inclusive offensive and defensive alliance in the common interest of all who are directly concerned in producing and marketing commodities of a particular class. In many cases, as Mr. Murdock points out, practically all of the trade are members of the association that serves as its supreme council. Members meet and compare prices, then they start fixing prices, and even go to the extent of pooling their earnings.

All this sort of thing represents a vast change from the methods common in business and trade a few short generations ago. It represents a growing conception of the fact that there is such a community of interest amongst the factors that they can individually and collectively gain far more by uniting and cooperating than they can by perpetually seeking to destroy one another by competition. Each factor, one may safely assume, is seeking his individual self-interest, as each used to be in the old days; but now each factor has learned that his very self-interest is furthered if he will but show a reasonable regard for the self-interest of every other factor in his trade.

There is an analogy with organized Labor. Labor shows the same approach to a culmination of the organization movement, the same proximity to a point at which there soon will be, in certain leading industries, nothing left to organize. Like the trust factors, the individual laborers have come to see very clearly that there is no advantage in competing with one another or contesting with one another, but that there is such a well-assured advantage in union and sympathetic cooperation that the most self-seeking workman of them all now knows that his own personal interest is best subserved by his effort to secure the advantage of his entire union. If he happens to take a different view from the majority of his union, he does not let this difference force him out of it; he strikes the best balance he can with the views of the rest, and sticks, because the maintaining of the union is more to his advantage than it would be for him to break out alone.

All this is very sympathetic and fraternal so far as concerns those included within the trust or the Labor union. The curious thing about these is that they so far fail to see the logic of their own achievements; fail to see, in other words, that in organized society or association of any sort the self-interest of the individual factor is found, after all is said and done, only in a reasonable and sympathetic regard for the common interest of all. These trusts and the Labor unions have grown into vast aggregates only because of this fact. Each movement started from the inclination of individuals to benefit by joint action. Small aggregations soon learned that they could benefit more if they joined with others, these combinations joined with other combinations, while unions became federations, and with every expansion there came a wider application of the doctrine that each individual in the organization must, perforce, seek his own good by working for, and subordinating himself to, the good of all members.

So far, however, each kind of aggregation, whether trust or Labor federation, whatever the degree of sympathy and brotherhood for those within its membership, has maintained itself as virtually a thing apart from, and therefore hostile to, the public. The words "we," "us," have stood for those within the trust or trade union, "the public" has been everybody outside it. But, as trusts and trade unions have approached the point of complete organization of given trades, the public has become relatively smaller, or has itself become to some degree absorbed in organization. That is to say, the trusts a large portion of organized Labor is a part of the public; while to Labor organizations the public includes the factors in many of the trusts. Yet there is the same competition as amongst organized groups which organization eliminated as amongst individuals. Only more organization still is likely to bring relief from the

discomfort of this larger kind of competition. As Mr. Murdock points out, there is no competitor against these larger combinations except the public. If the logic of past organization is to have its due conclusion, the competition between the trusts, or the Labor unions, and the public will in time be eliminated for the sake of a benefit of all concerned.

It must be so, if the Government of the United States is to endure and carry out the ideals of its founders. For the government is the organization which represents the public, and the public is not merely the unorganized portion of the people, it is everybody. And the competition of a trust or a Labor union with the public is a betrayal of the American idea, in proportion as it overlooks the responsibility of everybody, under this free government, as under the moral law, to uphold the welfare of all. Self-interest, of an individual or a group, when exalted above the public interest, is moral treason. At this moment, on all sides, the American democracy finds this its greatest menace. And when the Federal Trade Commission asks for more power to control the trusts, it asks merely for authority to see that the private advantage of a few shall not be permitted to supersede that common advantage of all, which the Nation, like the Golden Rule, was framed to uphold and to maintain.

Policelessness

HARDLY anything can be more trite than the old saying about never missing the water, till the well runs dry, yet it fits so aptly one can hardly refrain from applying it to the city that finds itself suddenly bereft of its police. The police are as much a part of a great city as civic buildings, as streets, as the very pavement. It would be difficult to conceive of a city without any of these; the city could not do business, as the saying is, without them. And, like buildings, streets, and pavement, policemen have been accepted as a matter of course; have been so taken for granted, in fact, that probably thousands and thousands of urban residents never, in ordinary times, stop to think what it means to their own comfort, convenience, and safety to have a policeman at every important street corner day and night.

But when the policeman is not there! Then things are different; then all sorts and conditions of people, thoughtless of civic matters and busy, as a rule, with their own concerns, gradually become conscious of the policeman as something more than a man in uniform. They see him for what he is, the embodiment of the majority sentiment of the populace in favor of law and order, the embodiment of that willingness and intent of decent citizens to insure that all individuals shall observe those simple rules, and make those concessions without which no aggregation of people can long live together peacefully. Take the policeman away, and everybody speedily becomes aware of certain doubts, perhaps fears, that ordinarily have never troubled them. With these doubts and fears comes an unusual sense of responsibility; surely, without a policeman within call, every individual must, to some degree, be prepared to look out for himself; no man's personal sense of the need for order can be trusted to instill a similar sense in others. Order-loving people may go about their urban ways as usual for a few hours, only to be, in time, surprised by a realization that a great city has in its those elements which are not order-loving, which in fact love and seek disorder; and as these elements grow bold, and show themselves for what they are, the order-loving ones are shocked to realize, what their reason has been telling them all the time, that only a police force constantly holds in check a large minority of persons of fairly good appearance who, at heart, have no more idea of civic duty and order than have wolves. It is, in ordinary times, the swing of a policeman's club that scatters the pack, and keeps each member of it in the shadows.

Yet, as a city, whether it will or no, is thus resolved into its primitive elements, as the thin fog of civilization is dried up in the heated conflict of forces, one sees the native savagery looming through. One sees, in his own familiar streets, in the very precincts where his wife and daughters, perhaps, are accustomed to go to and from shops, school, and theaters, windows broken, gambling in progress, weaker men violently robbed by stronger, thieves plying their trade deliberately and unmolested, and all this now in the open, in the face of throngs of people too surprised or too lethargic, too stupid or too fearful, to make objection. There is nothing new in all this. It is all only too familiar, since the days when humanity was young. Only, with policemen around, it all seemed so far away, so unthinkable, so contrary to what civilization had led everybody to expect.

The order-loving people begin to sit up. Their own native instincts begin to reassert themselves. Half-atrophied abilities to defend themselves and those people and institutions which they hold dear stir and become alive again. Men begin to see the enormity of lawlessness, to see how absolutely it cancels all right progress and achievement, and they begin to say, each in his own heart, then each to others whom he can trust, "This thing must not go on. It is more than an incident; it is the whole of country, civilization, humanity. I am ready to stake myself and all I have for the common good. Will you?"

And when men begin to feel like that, history is made. And order comes out of chaos.

Panama's Latent Resources

WHEN it is remembered that one of the chief causes assigned by the leaders of the revolution in Panama, in 1903, for the secession of that State from the Republic of Colombia, was that nothing had been done for the development of Panama by the Bogota Government, the natural inquiry is: What has Panama done for herself? Despite the fact that from time to time, especially during quite recent years, ambitious undertakings have been proposed which would aid in the development of that country's latent resources, little, if anything, of a substantial character has been accomplished. Now, with the high prices and the world-wide call for those products of the land which the soil and climate of Panama are admir-

ably adapted to furnish, the demand is becoming increasingly insistent that intelligent and persistent effort shall be made to utilize the labor and the natural resources now virtually dormant.

The explanation of the delay is simple enough. It is that pressing economic conditions which prevail throughout most of the world have, until recently, concerned the people of Panama but little. To employ a familiar phrase, they have been "on easy street" practically ever since the first shovelful of earth was turned by the French contractors in their effort to construct the ocean-to-ocean canal. The isthmus at once became attractive to tourists and sightseers, who flocked there, from the United States and from the countries of Europe, to see what was then regarded as the eighth wonder of the world. And this tourist tide was never more than briefly checked until long after the completion of the task by the United States Government. While the work was in progress, the transient or temporary population of the Canal Zone cities and towns was increased by the residence there of government employees and their families, all of whom contributed liberally to the profits of local industries. There was plenty of money and an abundance of food, though much of the latter was imported, while the means of producing commodities were allowed to remain idle. The result was that up to the time of the completion of the canal, which was almost simultaneous with that of the beginning of the war in Europe, no effort had been made to develop manufacturing, and virtually none to utilize the great latent agricultural and other resources of the country.

Labor is probably no cheaper anywhere on the western continent than in Panama, though the workers do not all, by any means, voluntarily seek arduous or purposeful activity. But these conditions are not unlike those which have been encountered in Cuba and in other parts of Central and South America. The sugar planters of Cuba and the agriculturists, stockmen, and miners elsewhere have, it is safe to say, overcome difficulties along this line no less serious than those in Panama. Now, it is quite apparent that the people of the little Republic have come to the point where a choice must be made. They are at the parting of the ways. The Nation's favorite occupation is gone. Her season of siesta, pleasant enough, perhaps, and alluring to the dreamer, has ended. Panama, beautiful and picturesque, is no longer the Mecca of the world tourist, and possibly will not be again for some years. These are times of intense activity everywhere, and even those who can afford long holidays are too busy to take them. The world is at work, trying hard to readjust its affairs and to restore the equilibrium, socially and industrially. Those who travel will for years, no doubt, visit the greening battlefields of the Old World or the reconstructed and redeemed nations of Central Europe. Panama's play day seems to be over.

There are unmistakable evidences that many of the people of Panama are awake to present-day conditions, and that they will welcome the coming of those who will cooperate with them in the great work which they realize must be done. The door is opened wide, especially to those from the United States who come equipped with sufficient capital and experience to take the initiative in the program of development. Added to the known friendship of the people is the assurance that investments will be protected, and this by reason of the fact that the treaty relation between the United States and Panama guarantees a stable government on the Isthmus.

The Debating Society

THE alumni roster of no college in the United States, it is no doubt safe to say, embraces as many names as would be found on the membership lists, were it possible to compile them, of the debating societies common everywhere in the later years of last century. As usually conducted, the neighborhood or village debating society was an open forum, primarily for the discussion of moot questions in which no one was particularly interested. But it was maintained particularly as a meeting place, in the long winter evenings, for young people seeking entertainment. To those more passive members of the debating society, who, from choice or otherwise, were always the "audience" or the "jury," the forensic display afforded only an excuse for "going somewhere," differing little in their estimation, perhaps, from the singing school, the donation party, or the lecture on the Yosemite. Their ambition seldom was to enter avidly into a discussion of the vexing problem: "Resolved, That there is more pleasure in anticipation than in realization!" Economic and social problems, even of such moment, seemed to concern them little.

But there were others to whom the weekly meeting of the debating society was something more than a social occasion. These were the young men and young women who, probably from predisposition, took an active part in the discussions. And theirs were no mean or casual efforts at oratory. Many who have participated in or listened to such contests will testify that those who won did so because they were able, first to array fact and premise, and then to summarize logically and forcibly. These tyros were those in whom the fires of ambition had begun to glow, youths who, barely out of their teens, had felt the first promptings to seek larger opportunity, perhaps some calling more useful than they had dreamed of in their earlier years. It should not be imagined that these early efforts at oratory and argument were spontaneous or impromptu. Assignments of subjects and "sides" were made a week or two weeks in advance, and there were long days intervening, in which the speakers, while following a plow or hauling grain or wood, outlined their discourses, arranging them, in the evenings, into introduction, argument, and climax. Yes, there were climaxes in those days, and the perorations were sometimes giddy. A close observer, if he were himself a student, could name, almost infallibly, the oratorical model of each contestant, whether Webster, Clay, Lincoln, Garrison, Ingersoll, or any one of a dozen others. Perhaps some who had visited the county seat, at the time of the closing argument of a closely contested case on trial in court, had heard and admired the oratorical flights of the county

prosecutor, or the leading counsel for the defense. The unadorned periods of some judge's charge, delivered without emotion, may have appealed particularly to another. There were imitations, possibly unconsciously rendered, but which, no doubt, might be embraced in that category of flatteries regarded as the most sincere.

Possibly this great popular forum, for such it certainly was, is a thing of the past. But its graduates are everywhere where men and women are engaged in the great work of solving the problems of the hour. In the courts as judges and attorneys, in the halls of Congress and in state legislatures as lawmakers, on the rostrum and in the pulpit, or perhaps, less conspicuously, in other callings the young men and young women of a few decades ago are making use, perhaps unthinkingly, of talents roughly forged and crudely but effectively tempered and sharpened in the schoolhouse forum. One wonders, when hearing such a speaker, or in reading what he has written, with style and emphasis all his own, who was the model, as orator or logician, in his debating society days, whom he unconsciously characterized when he won the unanimous vote of the judges for the affirmative.

Notes and Comments

RAISULI of Moroccan fame desires to see his military exploits reproduced on the cinema! Not content with fighting the Spaniards in the most approved manner, he intends that that example of modern inventiveness, the film, shall be made to record his martial prowess, just as it served America, France, and England in the great war. Raisuli thinks this will be a magnificent way of impressing his descendants with the greatness of the power and prestige that were his. Unfortunately, Raisuli is a bandit, and everybody knows it. Though Raisuli may provide himself with all the necessary apparatus for the filming of his war, he will hardly be able to get an operator to take his pictures. The cinema draws the line at Raisuli.

DESPITE the recent lament of a writer in an American newspaper over the changed conditions of the country fair, to which so many farmers nowadays bring their families in automobiles instead of behind the family horse, that the whole spectacle seems to him to have lost its former picturesque character, the United States Government keeps on advising those who plan to exhibit how best to prepare their exhibits. Directions go out from the Department of Agriculture, telling how to select the ears of corn most likely to take a prize, or how to groom and transport the pig that he may put his best foot foremost under the critical inspection of the judges. And, however they come to it, the gathering is still as important as ever to the people of rural America, and for that reason reflects the changes in rural life.

A SHADOWLESS WHITE ROAD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A silver moonpath softly falls
Upon the dusky summer sea:
A shadowless white road it lies
All calm and still;
With one lone gull above it flying,
Gently crying
Unto the silent night.

A BELGIAN complains of the mania for abbreviations which he says prevails in England. He quotes a London paper thus: "The F. M. came to W. to speak to the P. M. about the application of D. O. R. A. in Ireland," meaning that Field Marshal French had come to Westminster to speak to the Prime Minister about the application of the Defense of the Realm Act to Ireland. The reproach is well founded, and the habit is general. It reduces the English press to a kind of puzzle. Even the English reader himself does not always know what to make of the long strings of capital letters which stand for so many Labor unions, railway companies, or political organizations. As for the stranger, he is fairly nonplused, and somewhat discouraged, in his endeavor to get the "hang" of the day's situation.

THERE are not wanting signs that show a certain casting off of the sway of fashion. The "dernier cri" of Paris does not necessarily become the latest fashion in London. There are limits beyond which even the most perfervid admirer of Longchamp and the Bois will not go. And so now, when it is announced from the hub of Fashion that autumn fashions are going to exceed those of summer in bizzarerie, London just remarks it has no intention of following suit. English women have ignored Fashion for so long they do not intend to return to a pre-war docility.

FARRINGTON ROAD, the happy hunting ground of those who ever find a second-hand bookstall irresistible, has come to its own again, at any rate, so far as appearances go. Between twelve and two o'clock there is the same odd assortment of wares on the pavement, with the same sellers and buyers as in 1914. There is one difference, and it means much to all concerned; Farrington Street bric-à-brac has risen in price quite enormously. Second-hand books can command quite respectable sums of money nowadays, and to many people this will not be among the least of the little day-by-day tragedies of after the war.

A DISTINGUISHED English visitor in an American city was lately very favorably impressed by the fenceless lawns which gave to the residential district the aspect of a large park with houses. Many another city would have given him the same impression, for during the last half century the neighborly idea of doing away with fences between adjoining properties has become common. The practice is said to have been started by Edward Everett Hale and a group of friends. Here and there, however, fences seem now to be coming back, and in American suburbs even high brick walls are seen. But the fenceless lawn is still common, and one may hope that those who follow the new fashion of walls and fences will not be numerous enough wholly to change the condition.